The Sydney Morning Herald.

NO. 7317.—VOL. XLIV. | WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1861. | PRICE THREEPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 1st instant, at Rockhampton, Mrs. Wood, of a son and heir.

On the 5th instant, at her residence, Brent-lane, Enmore, the wife of the late E. T. Tucker, of a daughter posthumous.

On the 7th instant, at Mondure, the wife of William B. Green, of a son.

On the 16th instant, at Richmond Hill, North Yass, the wife of John D. Macansh, Esq., of a son.

On the 16th instant, Prince-street, Sydney, the wife of James Dennis, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 3rd September, at Blackheath, near London, the Rev. Joseph Beazley, of Blackheath, to Louisa, daughter of the late Leader Stevenson, Esq., of Blackheath.

On the 9th instant, at St. Paul's Church, Redfern, by the Rev. A. H. Stephen, Charles Bennett, of Northfleet, Kent, to Louisa, eldest daughter of Henry Newbon, Esq., of Sydney.

DEATHS.

On Monday, the 11th instant, at her residence, Surry Hills, Sydney, Margaret, the beloved wife of Arthur Gray, after a severe illness of eleven days, which she bore with Christian fortitude.

On the 18th instant, at his residence, Premier-terrace, William-street, Thomas Edwards, aged fifty-nine years, formerly of Wrexham, Denbighshire, North Wales.

On the 18th November, at Brougham-street, Woolloomooloo, of tetanus, John MacKinlay, aged 10 years and 11 months, second youngest son of John MacKinlay, formerly of Glasgow, Scotland.

On the 18th instant, at his late residence, No. 19, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo Bay, Henry Horatio Fitzwilliam, after a long illness, aged 44 years.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO NEW ZEALAND.—FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.—The Intercolonial Royal Mail Company's steamship LORD ASHLEY, E. WHEELER, commander, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 20th of November (immediately after the arrival of the English mail), for Nelson, Wellington, Port Cooper, and Otago.
The Company's inter-provincial steamer will meet the LORD ASHLEY at Nelson, taking on passengers and cargo for Taranaki and Manukau.
Return tickets are issued at reduced rates, entitling the holders to remain a month in New Zealand.
Passengers are requested to pay balance of passage money and be on board by 11 a.m. of that day.
JOHN VINE HALL, General Manager.
Grafton Wharf.

STEAM to the HUNTER.—H. R. N. S. N. CO.—The CITY OF NEWCASTLE, TO-NIGHT, Wednesday, at 11 o'clock.
The PATERSON, for CLARENCE TOWN direct, on THURSDAY NIGHT, at 11 o'clock.
P. J. COHEN, manager.
Offices, foot Market-street.

ILLAWARRA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMERS TO
WOLLONGONG and KIAMA, THIS NIGHT, at 11 o'clock.
CLYDE RIVER, TO-MORROW, at noon.
MORUYA and GULF DIGGINGS, TO-MORROW, at noon.
SHOALHAVEN, on FRIDAY, at 11 p.m.
MERIMBULA, on MONDAY, at 10 a.m.
ULLADULLA, on MONDAY, at 10 a.m.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS TO
MELBOURNE.—RANGATIRA, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 3.
ADELAIDE direct.—WONGA WONGA, THIS AFTERNOON, WEDNESDAY, at 6.
HUNTER RIVER.—ILLALONG, TO-MORROW (THURSDAY) MORNING, at 7.
CLARENCE TOWN direct.—ILLALONG, THURSDAY, 28th November, at 7 a.m.
BRISBANE direct.—TELEGRAPH, TO-MORROW (THURSDAY) AFTERNOON, at 6.
MARYBOROUGH via NEWCASTLE, WARATAH, TUESDAY, 3rd December, 10 p.m.
FROM BRISBANE
To IPSWICH.—The IPSWICH and the BRISBANE, daily.
To MARYBOROUGH, GLADSTONE, and ROCKHAMPTON.—CLARENCE, TUESDAY, 29th November, and 11th December.
ROCKHAMPTON direct.—BOOMERANG, THIS AFTERNOON, WEDNESDAY, at 6.
JAMES PATERSON.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

REDUCTION IN FARES to BRISBANE, by the Australian Steam Navigation Company's Steamers.

Saloon, single ticket	..	7 0 0
Steerage ..	..	3 0 0
Saloon, return ticket	..	12 0 0

JAMES PATERSON.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, 16th November.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.—The s.s. BALCLUTHA having received a thorough overhaul in dock, will sail for MELBOURNE on FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 p.m.

Saloon	£5 5
Steerage	2 5

Freight, 15s. per ton for ordinary goods.
Goods received at Towns' Wharf THIS DAY and TO-MORROW.
R. TOWNS and CO.
N.B.—Should lower rates be taken by any other steamer, the difference will be returned to Balclutha's passengers.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE AND BRISBANE.—The steamer BALCLUTHA will make alternate voyages to and from the above ports at the following uniform maximum rates of fare and freight:—

Saloon	£5 5 0
Steerage	2 5 0

Freight to or from Melbourne, 15s. per ton (delivered direct on wharf).
Freight to or from Brisbane, 21s. per ton (delivered on any of the private wharves at Brisbane).
R. TOWNS and CO.

STEAM TO BRISBANE.—The s.s. BALCLUTHA will, on her return from Melbourne, sail for BRISBANE direct:—

Saloon	£5 5
Steerage	2 5

Freight 21s. per ton. Goods delivered on any private wharf.
R. TOWNS and CO.

THE FAST and powerful Steamship BALCLUTHA will continue to ply between MELBOURNE, SYDNEY, and BRISBANE at Reduced Fares.
R. TOWNS and CO.

C. AND R. R. S. N. CO.—The steamship GRAFTON, for GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, TO-NIGHT, at 10 o'clock.
TILMOUTH F. DYE, secretary.

WATSON'S BAY STEAMER NAUTILUS, daily.—Fares—6d. each way.

Circular Quay.	Woolloomooloo.	Watson's Bay.
10·25 2·25	10·40 2·40	12 5

MANLY BEACH STEAMERS DAILY.—Fares, 1s. The PHANTOM leaves

Circular Quay.	Woolloomooloo.	Manly.
10·15, 2·15, 6·15	10·30, 2·30	8·15, 12·0, 5·15

Last boat from Manly at 5·15 p.m.
S. H. WILSON, agent.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS.—The swift and favourite Boats now ply as follows:—
ON WEEK DAYS.
From Parramatta, at 7 and 11 a.m., and 3 p.m.
From Sydney, at 9 a.m., and 1 and 5 p.m.
ON SUNDAYS.
From Parramatta, at 7 a.m., and 4 p.m.
From Sydney, at 9 a.m., and 5.45 p.m.
FARES.
Cabin .... 1s. 6d. Steerage ...... 1s. 0d.
Ditto return .. 2s. 6d. Ditto return .. 1s. 6d.
Or Ninepence each way.

STEAM to the MACLEAY RIVER.—The NEW MOON positively from Mr. Struth's Wharf, THIS DAY, at 6 p.m. All freight paid by the shipper.
WILLIAM DALTON, agent.

FOR the MANNING RIVER.—The LIGHTNING, SUGDEN, master, sails on THURSDAY next. For freight or passage apply to MERRIMAN and RAYNER, Victoria Wharf.

FOR THE RICHMOND RIVER.—The CALLENDER now receiving cargo at the Pacific Wharf, and sails TO-MORROW MORNING.
Apply on board; or WILLIAM WRIGHT, Druitt-st.

FOR PORT MACQUARIE.—The MARTHA, from Commercial Wharf, on WEDNESDAY. Apply on board.

FIRST VESSEL FOR BRISBANE.—The favourite regular trader VIXEN, M. BENNETT, commander, clears at the Customs, TO-MORROW. Shippers will please complete their shipments, pass entries, and forward bills of lading for signature.
For freight or passage, apply on board at the Flour Company's Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR BRISBANE.—The well-known schooner DON JUAN is now loading at Towns' Wharf, and will have immediate despatch.
R. TOWNS and CO.

FOR ROCKHAMPTON direct.—The clipper barque LADY LYTTELTON will meet with quick despatch.
For freight or passage, apply to Captain CROFT, Commercial Wharf; or to J. J. PEACOCK, Miller's Point.

ONLY VESSEL FOR MELBOURNE.—The regular trader, HUGH ROBERTS, PURSS, master, is fast loading, and clears THIS DAY.
For freight or passage, apply to MOLISON and BLACK.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR AUCKLAND.—The favourite regular trader KATE, PHILIP JONES, commander, will meet with her usual despatch.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Patent Slip Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

ONLY VESSEL for NELSON.—The well-known clipper barque CITY OF MELBOURNE, W. E. BROWN, commander, CLEARS at the Customs TO-MORROW. Shippers will please complete their shipments, pass entries, and forward bills of lading for signature. Has room for a few tons of light freight, for which or passage
Apply on board, at the Grafton Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

ONLY VESSEL for WELLINGTON and PORT COOPER.—The A1 clipper barque FANNY FISHER, C. SMITH, commander, will meet with immediate despatch.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Victoria Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

ONLY VESSEL for TARANAKI.—The smart clipper schooner SEA GULL, W. CHAMPION, commander, will meet with quick despatch.
For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR PORT DE FRANCE, New Caledonia.—The schooner EAGLE, W. LINKLATER, commander, will sail positively on THURSDAY, 21st November. For freight or passage apply to LEVERRIER, CURCIER, and CO., 205, Lower George-street.

FOR BATAVIA.—The A1 barque HENDERIKA, N. M. O. DE GROOT STIFFRY, commander, will sail on the 25th instant.
For freight or passage apply to the Captain on board; or to M. JULES JOUBERT, 269, George-street.

FOR LONDON direct.—For Wool and Passengers only. To sail in a few days.—The A1 Aberdeen clipper ship WAVE OF LIFE, 887 tons register, CHARLES STUART, commander, is now fast receiving cargo at Marsden's Shed and the Circular Quay. Has splendid accommodation for cabin and intermediate passengers. Carries an experienced surgeon.
Apply to Captain STUART, on board, at Circular Quay; or to JACOB L. MONTEFIORE, O'Connell-street.

FOR LONDON direct.—To follow the WAVE OF LIFE.—The A1 Aberdeen clipper ship WALTER HOOD, 918 tons register, JAMES DONALD, commander, having a considerable portion of her dead weight engaged, will have quick despatch.
For freight or passage apply to Captain DONALD, on board, at Circular Quay; or to JACOB L. MONTEFIORE, O'Connell-street.

BLACK BALL LINE OF PACKETS.—For Wool and Passengers only.—For LONDON.—The celebrated clipper ship STORNOWAY, 595 tons register, A1, 13 years, JOHN D. PHILLIPS, commander, has all her dead weight on board, and will be immediately despatched. Has most superior accommodation for first-class passengers and can take a limited number in the second cabin. Wool received at Talbot's Store.
For terms of freight or passage apply to the Commander, on board, at Circular Quay; or to YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT, George and Margaret streets.

FOR LONDON.—The A1 Aberdeen clipper-ship LOCHIEL, 674 tons register, ROBERT HADDEN, commander, having most of her cargo engaged, will sail positively on the 20th December.
For freight or cabin passage (having excellent accommodation), apply to Captain HADDEN, on board, at Smith's Wharf, Miller's Point; or to FLOWER, SALTING, and CO., agents, 31, Hunter-street.

FOR LONDON, with immediate despatch.—The A1 Aberdeen clipper ship CISSY, 650 tons register, D. FOREMAN, commander, has a great portion of her cargo engaged, and will sail at an early date. Has superior accommodation for a limited number of first-class passengers.
For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board, Circular Quay; or to L. and S. SPYER and CO., agents, Wynyard-square.

FOR LONDON.—The LA HOGUE will sail for the above port, positively at daylight, on the morning of WEDNESDAY, the 15th January, 1862.
Apply to Captain WILLIAMS, on board, between 12 and 3; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Margaret-street.

THE VIMEIRA, J. B. SWANSON, commander, has nearly all her cargo on board, and is under engagement to sail not later than 1st December. Wool is received at Talbot's Shed.
For cabin or intermediate passengers, apply on board, to Captain SWANSON; or GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

FOR LONDON.—The DUNCAN DUNBAR, H. NEATBY, Commander, for wool tallow, and passengers, will leave Sydney on the 20th JANUARY next.

FOR LONDON.—The A1 ship NAOMI, 709 tons register, R. SAYERS, commander, will sail about 25th January. Has superior accommodation for passengers.
Apply on board, or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

SHIP ANNIE ARCHBELL, from LONDON.—Unless ENTRIES for the following goods, viz., SB&Co. in diamond—105 packages merchandise, shipped by Hopcraft and Co. to Smith, Brothers, and Co., are passed before half-past 10 o'clock THIS DAY, Wednesday, 20th November, the same will be done, and the goods landed and stored at the risk and expense of the consignees.
L. and S. SPYER and CO., agents, Wynyard-square.

SHIP CANAAN, for LONDON.—All parties having claims or accounts against the above vessel will be pleased to furnish them in duplicate, by noon, on THURSDAY next; and passengers are requested to pay their balances immediately, to the undersigned. Dated this 19th day of November.
BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 273, George-street.

SHIP CANAAN for LONDON.—Shippers will be pleased to furnish their Bills of Lading, for signature immediately, to the undersigned. BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 273, George-street.

NOTICE.—Captain HART, of the ship Achilles, will not be answerable for any debts his crew may contract.

CAPTAIN JACOBS, barque JOSEPHINE, will not be answerable for debts his crew may contract.

FREIGHT FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—The undersigned are open to charter vessels for the above port. GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER, the A1 American clipper ship CAROLINE READ, JOHN DOUGLAS, master; burthen, 660 tons. Apply to R. D. MERRILL and CO., Macquarie-place.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER.—The A1 clipper ship ACHILLES, now lying at Market Wharf, H. J. HART, commander; she is 550 tons register. Apply to Captain HART, on board.

VESSELS WANTED to load Coal at Newcastle for Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, Launceston, and New Zealand. T. G. SAWKINS, Exchange.

VESSELS WANTED to carry Cedar from the Richmond to Sydney and Melbourne. T. G. SAWKINS, Exchange.

VESSELS.—Wanted, to load COAL, for Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide. MOLISON and BLACK.

CHARTER for COALS.—Wanted, a VESSEL, to load at Newcastle for a southern port.
HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

WANTED, VESSELS to carry Coals from Hexham to Sydney. Despatch guaranteed. Apply at the Minmi Colliery Office, No. 5, first floor, Exchange, Sydney.

WANTED, a VESSEL, of from 70 to 150 tons, to load Timber at Port Stephens. Apply to LOTZE and LARNACH.

FOUR strong BOATS, from 10 to 18 feet long—very cheap. Market Wharf.

BALMAIN REGATTA.—A MEETING of the Committee will be held THIS EVENING, at Alton's, at half-past 7 o'clock. Members are particularly requested to attend, as business of importance will be brought forward.
FRAS. SPENCE, Hon. secretary.

CLARENCE AND RICHMOND RIVERS STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—A Special General MEETING of the Proprietors of this Company will be held at the Company's Offices, on MONDAY, the 25th of November next, for the purpose of considering the propriety of increasing the capital of the company.
TILMOUTH F. DYE, secretary.

THE WENTWORTH TESTIMONIAL.—The MEETING of Subscribers, to decide where the statue of W. C. Wentworth, Esq., is to be placed, is now ADJOURNED to SATURDAY, 23rd instant, to be then held at the School of Arts, Pitt-street, at noon. Subscribers who are unable to attend may vote by expressing their wishes in writing, addressed to the chairman.
THOMAS BARKER, Treasurer.
No person can be admitted except Original Subscribers and the Press.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

H. W. RADFORD, Esq., call at the Metropolitan Hotel, either to-day or to-morrow. DIARRY.

INFIRMARY.—The Collector, please call at the Curriers' Arms, 413, Pitt-street South.

MR. JOHN FLYNN, Tailor, late of Eden, is requested to call upon Messrs. DAVID JONES and CO., George-street.

MR. W. HARPFNER.—A LETTER from your brother, at J. C. W. HINSCH'S, George and Jamieson streets.

MR. THOMAS A. HOOKER.—English LETTERS for you at Mr. THOMAS LARKIN'S, Picton.

AUSTRALASIAN WESLEYAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—Sydney East Circuit Branch.—The Annual Public MEETING (postponed from the 11th November, in consequence of the inclemency of the weather) will be held in the Wesleyan Church, Bourke-street, Surry Hills, THIS EVENING, the 20th instant. John Williams, Esq., of La Hogue, will preside, and the meeting will be addressed by the Rev. W. Hill, of Newcastle (lately a missionary at the Friendly Islands), the Rev. J. Watsford, of Maitland (formerly a missionary at Fiji); the Rev. S. Ironside, of Newtown (for many years a missionary at New Zealand); the Rev. J. A. Manton, of Parramatta; the Rev. J. Eggleston, General Secretary of the Australasian Wesleyan Missionary Society; and other gentlemen. The chair will be taken at 7 precisely, and a collection will be made on behalf of the funds.

NAVAL BRIGADE.—A list is lying for signature at the Volunteer Club, Castlereagh-street, and it is requested all persons signing the same will be particular in stating their address.
F. C. BREWER, hon. secretary.

BALMAIN COMPANY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.—Members will assemble at the Pigeon Ground, Balmain, THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, at half-past four o'clock, for inspection, for dismissal from drill by Colonel KEMPT, Inspecting Field Officer. All members who cannot attend, must previously deposit their arms and accoutrements in good order in the armoury.
THEO. J. JAQUES, Captain.

PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—The monthly Meeting of this Society will be held in the Hall of the Australian Library, Bent-street, THIS EVENING, the 20th November, at 8 o'clock p.m. Business: Election of new members;—Paper "On some recent geological discoveries in Australasia, and on the correlation of the Australian formations with those of Europe," by the Rev. W. B. Clarke;—Paper "On the Cave Temples of India," by Dr. Berncastle.

WAVERLEY SINGING SCHOOL.—Postponed MEETING THIS EVENING, at half-past 7. C. St. Julian, Esq., will preside.

PARRAMATTA HARMONIC SOCIETY.—The first quarterly CONCERT will be given, at the King's Schoolroom, THIS EVENING, the 20th instant. Doors open at half-past 7, concert to commence at 8 o'clock. Members and subscribers will be required to bring their tickets to ensure admission. Extra tickets can be obtained by them on application to the Secretary or Treasurer, price 1s. 6d.; by non-subscribers, 2s. 6d.
ROBERT BIRCH, Secretary.

MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION.—A General MEETING THIS EVENING, at the Emu Inn, Bathurst and George streets, at 8 o'clock. All interested are requested to attend. T. MOORE, Hon. Secretary.

MASONIC.—Lodge of Harmony, No. 814.—Monthly MEETING, at the Hall, THIS EVENING, at 7.

UNIVERSITY CRICKET CLUB.—A MEETING will be held at the Cafe Français, at half-past 4, THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON. Important business to be considered.
E. B. DOCKER, Hon. sec.

CRICKET.—RIGHT v. LEFT WING.—Arrangements having been made for the completion of this Match, members of the two Elevens are requested to be on the ground at three o'clock THIS AFTERNOON.
E. JONES, MARCUS D. LOGAN, } Hon. secs.

FITZ ROY WARD.—A public MEETING of the ratepayers of Fitz Roy Ward, in reference to the bill to amend the present Sydney Corporation Act, will be held at Mr. Farris', corner of Bourke-street and South Head Road, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, 20th November instant, at 8 sharp.

BOURKE WARD.—Mr. B. BURDEKIN will be nominated for this Ward.

MACQUARIE WARD ELECTORS.—Mr. MACINTOSH has not retired from the field. A Postponed MEETING of that gentleman's friends will be held THIS EVENING, at Mr. Gordon's, Travellers' Rest, corner of Castlereagh and Market streets.
Electors! attend.

MACQUARIE WARD, MUNICIPAL ELECTION.—From the many and influential promises of support that I have received from the Electors generally, I most respectfully announce myself as a candidate for their suffrages at the ensuing Election. Should I have the honour of being elected, I pledge myself to fulfil the duties incumbent to the utmost of my ability.
JOHN MACINTOSH, Pitt-street.

TO THE ELECTORS OF MACQUARIE WARD.—Mr. W. CARGO aspires to no municipal office at present, nor wants any "assumed or reputed" secretary to make a tool of him to satisfy the craving appetite of the clique that wants an annual fuddle at "his" expense, but will exert himself, with the undersigned, for Mr. CALDWELL'S re-election, according to the expressed wishes of Mr. M'Intosh on the verandah of the Municipal Chambers at his defeat on the last election, that he would not oppose Mr. Caldwell for re-election this year.
J. M. HUGHES.

CALDWELL for MACQUARIE WARD. Caldwell for Macquarie Ward.—Electors rally round your old and tried representative.

TO ALDERMAN JOHN CALDWELL.—SIR,—We, the undersigned electors of Macquarie Ward, respectfully request that you will allow yourself to become a candidate for re-election as our representative in the Municipal Council. In the event of your doing so, we pledge ourselves to vote for and use every exertion to secure your return.
We are, Sir, yours respectfully,

Samuel Hebblewhite	Thomas Hogg, J.P.
D. Roberts	James Penson
H. D. Cockburn	Thomas Thompson
Henry Israel	John Smith
James Fullan	John Keyley
William Love, M.P.	William H. Palmer
C. Delohery	James Conbyer
John Brown	David Smart
Samuel Callaghan	William Cargo
John M. Hughes	John C. Brandon
Josiah Harpur	William H. Wyatt
Thomas Pearson	Henry Thomas
E. Beaumont	J. H. Myers
Mark Spence	John C. Yeo
Robert Iredale	Samuel Vial
George Wilkie	Thomas Rice
William Robson	John George Hanks
Charles Pitt	H. Goulston
Charles Pitt, junr.	Thomas Penny
G. A. F. Lentz	F. R. Robinson
William Thomas Farrell	Charles Enderby
William Brown	Simon John Barnett
B. Bernasconi	James Cargo
Thomas S. Carter	George C. Cook
William Cousins	John Bond
John Palser	William G. Page
Thomas Palser	E. T. Penfold
Richard Painter	Thomas Pearson, jun.
Magnus J. Peden	Charles Priddy
Frederick Pearson	William Farmer
E. Ewington	S. L. Jacobsen
Alfred Flower	L. W. Hurford
J. R. Hewer	Andrew Lenehan
A. R. Hurford	James Macgregor
Thomas Lister	Joseph Pearson
William Maguire	H. C. Rice
W. J. Cates	H. W. Smith
R. Tremain	Richard Thame
William Teale	William Thompson
Robert Thompson	A. J. Watt
William Vial	J. Moore
E. S. Wilson	John Wilson
William Young	S. H. Levy
Israel Myers	W. J. Tickle.
James K. Smith	

Sydney, 19th November.
To the gentlemen signing the above requisition.
Gentlemen,—In deference to the request of so respectably and numerously signed requisition, I offer myself again as a candidate to represent your ward in the Municipal Council, and, if elected, promise to continue to fulfil the duties as faithfully and efficiently as lie in my power.
I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
JOHN CALDWELL.

MODEL OF THE GREAT EASTERN.—This artistic piece of Colonial Workmanship, which attracted the attention of many thousands at the recent exhibition at the School of Arts, is to be raffled for, at Tattersall's, on THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at 8 p.m. Apply to Mr. O'BRIEN, Tattersall's Hotel.

THE LACHLAN GOLD-FIELDS.—A good and comprehensive MAP in a few days. J. R. CLARKE, 356, George-street.

THE SYDNEY MAIL.—Cheapest Paper in the Colonies. Advertisements received up to 8 p.m., TO-MORROW, at the Publishing Office, Hunter-street, and by the MAIL Agents.

THE SYDNEY COMMERCIAL REVIEW will be ready for delivery on THURSDAY, 21st instant. ROBERT PHILLIPS and CO., E. I. and Colonial Brokers, Pitt-street, next Exchange.

ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE.—Signor BIANCHI'S Grand Opera Company.
THIS EVENING will be presented Bellini's sublime opera of
NORMA,
Norma (her great impersonation) .... Signora BIANCHI.
Adalgisa .... Miss EMMA HOWSON
Clotilda .... Miss CLELIA HOWSON
Pollio .... Signor BIANCHI
Oreveso .... Mr. JOHN GREGG.
Leader, Mr. E. KING.
Conductor, Mr. F. A. HOWSON.
New Scenery by Mr. T. W. Wilson.
To conclude with the comedy of THE LAUGHING HYENA.
Prices of admission:—Dress Circle, if bespoken 5s.; after doors open, 4s.; Stalls, 3s.; Upper Circle, 2s.; Pit, 1s. No gallery.
Box office open from 11 to 3.
Box keeper .... Signor MARIOTTI.
Treasurer .... Mr. JONES.
Manager .... Mr. CHARLES WALSH.

VICTORIA THEATRE.—In consequence of the enthusiastic reception of the two great dramas, THE BRIDE OF LAMMERMOOR, and THE DREAM OF LIFE, both will be performed THIS EVENING for the last time.
Madame MARIE DURET in both pieces, supported by Messrs. Rayner, Lambert, Burford, Hill, Mrs. Bill, Crosby, and the strength of the company.
On FRIDAY EVENING, Farewell Complimentary Benefit to Madame DURET.

TEMPERANCE HALL.—Scientific and Musical Entertainment.—Mr. HAMILTON will deliver his second and last LECTURE, on Phrenology and Music, THIS EVENING, Wednesday, November 20th. To commence at 8 o'clock precisely. Admission, 1s; reserved seats, 2s. Subject—"The Influence of Music upon Courage, Energy, Pride, Firmness, Hope, Faith, Ideality, and the Sublime, and its Beneficial Effects upon the Muscular and Nervous Systems."
N.B.—Mr. HAMILTON has removed to the first-floor over the Caxton Printing Office, for private rooms for classes on phrenology, and greater accommodation. Verbal delineation of character and phrenological chart, with relative proportion of the organs marked thereon, charge five shillings.

NEWTOWN and COOK'S RIVER ROAD TRUST.—In consequence of this Trust not forwarding a statement of their accounts, as promised, a preliminary meeting was held at Webster's Hotel, Newtown, on the evening of the 18th instant, when it was resolved that a public MEETING be held, at the same place, on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, at 8 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the report of auditors appointed to examine the books of the Trust and the reply to petition sent to magistrates.
All interested are invited to attend.

NATIONAL SCHOOL, GLEBE, corner of Derwent-street and Derby-place.—Lady Young will lay the FOUNDATION STONE of this school on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, the 23rd instant, at half-past four o'clock. All who are interested in the promotion of education and religion are invited to attend. STUART HAWTHORNE, chairman of committee.

CHRISTIAN BAPTISM—IN WATER, or WITH WATER. Which is it?—An answer to this question will be given on LORD'S DAY EVENING next, November 24th, at seven o'clock, in the Baptist Chapel, Bathurst-street, by the pastor of the church, JAMES VOLLER.

BAZAAR FOR THE HOUSE OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD.—The Rev. Father CORISH offers his very sincere thanks to all those ladies and gentlemen who so kindly interested themselves in getting up and carrying out the late bazaar. Especial thanks are due to the ladies who held the stalls, and those who assisted in selling the articles; to Mr. Baptist for decorating the Market; and to his Worship the Mayor and the stall-owners who vacated them without payment, and to the proprietors of the journals who noticed the bazaar. Like thanks are also offered on behalf of the Superioress and the sisters of the House of the Good Shepherd.

BAZAAR OF THE HOUSE OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD.—The person named ARTHUR, that won the Picture of St. Therese, will get it by paying for this advertisement, at Mrs. SIMES', Botany-street, Chippendale.

TO THE ELECTORS of NEWTOWN and COOK'S RIVER ROAD.—GENTLEMEN,—Being nominated at a meeting of the Electors held on the 9th instant, I beg leave to intimate that I am a Candidate for the office of Trustee, and respectfully solicit your suffrages.
If elected, I will vote for the removal of the toll at the Railway Bridge, and for a large reduction of tolls generally. I am well assured that this may be done and the road at the same time kept in the highest state of order. I would let all work by tender, as far as practicable.
I am, Gentlemen, your most obedient Servant,
JOHN CHARD.
Kingston, 19th November.

BOTANY RAILWAY.—At a meeting of the Provisional Committee held this day, it was resolved that a survey of the direct road from Sydney to Botany should be made; and also that shares might be applied for until the 29th instant.
Persons desirous of obtaining shares are requested to pay a deposit of 2s. 6d per share into the Australian Joint Stock Bank, and inform the Provisional Secretary, Mr. J. R. Radford, 108, Elizabeth-street, of their having done so.
J. F. JOSEPHSON, Chairman.
November 14.

GLEBE MUNICIPALITY.—Sections, shewing the proposed Levels of Derwent, Avon, and Forsyth streets, are lying at this office for inspection. Persons objecting to the same are requested to give notice in writing to the Council Clerk, on or before SATURDAY, the 23rd November.
CHARLES STOREY, Jun., Council Clerk.
Council Chamber, November 14th.

LACHLAN GOLD-FIELDS.—MANNING'S VAN.—Parties who were disappointed in not being able to proceed in the van which left yesterday, may book themselves to-day for the VAN which leaves TO-MORROW (Thursday) MORNING. Goods will be received during this day. Transit Depot, 561, Brickfield-hill.
R. R. RANDOLPH.

FINAL NOTICE.—In the Assignment Estate of F. and G. KORFF.—Creditors in the above estate who have not sent in their claims, are requested to do so on or before the 3rd December next, or otherwise they will not be recognised. JOHN D. FOTHERINGHAM, trustee, 309, George-street. 18th November.

IN THE ASSIGNED ESTATE of GEORGE JAMES TURNER, of GOULBURN.—The Deed of Assignment in the above estate having been executed on the 6th instant, an Account Current and Plan of Distribution are now open for inspection, at the offices of Mr. Sempill, 50, Wynyard-square, Sydney, by whom a first dividend of 4s. 11d. 1-5th in the £ will be paid to creditors whose claims have been admitted.
ROBERT H. SEMPILL, JOHN B. NORTH, } trustees.

IN THE ESTATE OF THE LATE Mr. JOHN ROGERS, of Bathurst.—All parties having CLAIMS against the above estate are requested to make application on or before the 1st of December next; and all parties indebted to the estate are requested to pay their accounts without delay, to
R. and W. OAKES, administrators.
November 15th.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.—The QUEENSLAND TIMES, IPSWICH HERALD, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.—This journal has an extensive circulation in the colony of Queensland, and affords a good medium for advertisers.
Mr. THOMAS GARRETT has been appointed agent for Sydney, and he is authorised to receive and settle all accounts for advertising.
FARKINSON, SLOMAN, and KIDNER, proprietors.
Ipswich, 15th November.

THE undersigned, on his retiring from business, recommends, with the fullest confidence, to the trade, and the public generally, Mr. F. KENSETT, who has for many years conducted the tent and tarpaulin branches of his business, and who intends to continue the same.
C. S. HAIGH.

In consequence of Mr. C. S. Haigh's retiring from business, Mr. F. KENSETT informs the Trade, and the public generally, that he has commenced the Tent and Tarpaulin Business, which branch he has conducted for many years, hoping to retain a share of patronage, and to maintain the preference by supplying the best work and materials on the most reasonable terms.
N.B.—F. K. is negotiating for premises, in meantime address No. 51, William-street.

A YOUNG LADY will give two hours finishing lessons in MUSIC, weekly, in return for the use of a PIANO an hour, daily. 200, Smith's-terrace, Palmer-street.

AT GRAHAM'S Office, 106, King-street.—Wanted, a Man for the Manning; Female Servant for Goulburn.

AS NURSE, or COOK, a respectable widow. M. G. care of Mr. Speerin, Lower George-street.

A LADY desires GERMAN LESSONS, in return for FRENCH. 200, Smith's-terrace, Palmer-street.

A C. P. S., in Queensland, wishes to exchange on equal terms with a C. P. S. in New South Wales. Address G. H., HERALD Office.

A GENTLEMAN, skilled in the Blackboard, and in managing classes in Arithmetic, Bookkeeping, &c., may hear of a very eligible SITUATION, as RESIDENT MASTER, by applying to A. ADAMS, Esq., St. Andrew's Schoolroom, between 9 and 4, except Saturdays.

A YOUNG LADY respectably connected is anxious to meet with a SITUATION in any capacity where she could render herself useful; being fond of children would prefer that of a Nursery Governess, or any lady needing a companion; or some one to assist in housekeeping, &c., &c., would find this a favourable opportunity; testimonials of the highest character. Address G. C., HERALD Office.

BALMAIN.—A young man, or two brothers, engaged in business during the day, wishing for an English HOME, with English comforts, can meet with the same by addressing HOME, Post Office, Balmain; terms moderate.—A LADY, well qualified to impart instruction in English, and some of the usual accomplishments, is desirous of meeting with an ENGAGEMENT as Morning GOVERNESS in a family in the neighbourhood of Balmain; the highest references given as to ability, &c. Address GOVERNESS, Post Office, Balmain.

COMPETENT ENGINEER seeks EMPLOYMENT. Address H. G. N., Post Office, Sydney.

COTTAGE PIANOFORTE Wanted. Apply, stating price, to A. Z., Mr. Waugh's, George-street.

DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS Wanted, for the dress and fancy departments. JOHN HALBERT, King-st.

GOVERNESS required. Write, with name and address, Z., Education Agent, Mr. SANDON'S, George-st.

H. R. N. S. N. COMPANY.—WANTED, a CHIEF-OFFICER. Applications, enclosing testimonials of competency, &c., &c., to be addressed to the undersigned on or before 5 o'clock p.m., Wednesday next.
P. J. COHEN, manager.
Office, foot of Market-street.

JOINERS WANTED. Apply J. CORNER, Hoskin's-place.

LOADING for Bathurst, Louisa, Turon—all heavy. E. CHAPMAN and CO., Clarence-street.

MECHANICAL HAND, possessing half the capital necessary for establishing a WEEKLY JOURNAL, may hear of a good locality in the Northern district, and an experienced literary partner, possessing the other moiety of capital, by applying to Mr. EDWARD GREVILLE, 8, Bridge-street.

QUEENSLAND.—PARTNER wanted. The owner of some fine country on the Comet River, with 5000 sheep on it, is desirous of meeting with a gentleman of practical experience in sheep farming possessing some little capital, to join him in working the above. Address, in first instance, to J. and W. BYRNES and CO., Victoria Chambers, Pitt-street.

REQUIRED, a SITUATION as GOVERNESS, by a LADY capable of imparting a sound English education, with French and music. Good references. Address A. P., Box 248, Post Office.

SITUATION wanted, in a store or warehouse, by a young MAN. Writes a good hand, and is used to business. Good reference. Address R. C., HERALD Office.

SCHOLASTIC.—Wanted, for a School in the country, after Christmas, a single GENTLEMAN of quiet habits, as Assistant Master. Apply, stating age, salary required, &c., to Z. Z. Z., Post Office, West Maitland.

TO CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.—WANTED, a qualified ASSISTANT; must have unexceptionable references. Address CHEMICUS, HERALD Office. Applications not answered within a week are declined.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted, a competent TAILOR for the country. Apply at 275, Pitt-street.

TO DRAPERS.—WANTED, an ASSISTANT. Apply to A. HORDERN, 756, George-street South.

TO GROCERS' ASSISTANTS.—Wanted, a good HAND. Apply J. J. CURRAN, 649, Haymarket.

TO MANTLE-MAKERS.—Wanted, good HANDS. FAHEY.

WANTED, an intelligent, active LAD, to clean boots and shoes, &c. Montague House, Church-hill.

WANTED, a MILLINER and SALESWOMAN. J. KERR, Balmain.

WANTED, IMPROVER and APPRENTICE to the Dressmaking. Mrs. ARUNDELL, 9, Park-street.

WANTED, an active GIRL, to be generally useful. Apply, before 11 o'clock, 7, Hunter-street.

WANTED, a useful GIRL. Apply from 9 to 6 o'clock, at 38, Windmill-street, Miller's Point.

WANTED, an active LAD as BOOTS. Sydney and Melbourne Hotel, Margaret-street.

WANTED, public to know, SALE next FRIDAY, Furniture of Lord High Admiral Inn, Surry Hills.

WANTED, Three PASSENGERS for the Lachlan, at the Royal Forester, Liverpool and Sussex sts.

WANTED, a HOUSEMAID who can wash and iron. Apply 94, Hunter-street.

WANTED, a GARDEN LABOURER. Apply to JAMES WARD, seedsman, George-street Market.

WANTED, a good GENERAL SERVANT. Mrs. JORDAN, 163, Kent-street North, near Gas Hotel.

WANTED, a good general FEMALE SERVANT. Apply, 30, Cumberland-street North.

WANTED, a good GENERAL SERVANT. Apply to Mrs. ALLEN, 262, Sussex-street.

WANTED, a QUARRYMAN. TALBOT'S Wool Store, Circular Quay.

WANTED, a young GIRL. Apply at Mrs. PALMER'S, 5, Park-street.

WANTED, a Female that can work a sewing machine. No. 2, Park-street.

WANTED, Alpaca Coat HANDS. Inquire next Kent Brewery, Parramatta-street.

WANTED, a Young NURSEGIRL. Mrs. THOMAS JENNINGS, 204, Lower George-st.

WANTED, an ERRAND-BOY, at NICOLL'S, 104, King-street.

WANTED, a BOY, to look after a horse, and make himself useful. Apply 750, George-street South.

WANTED, a little GIRL, to nurse a baby. Apply 147, Pitt-street.

WANTED.—Families requiring good Servants will find them at Mrs. CAPPS Office, King-street.

WANTED, a strong, useful GIRL. No. 2, Park-street.

WANTED, JOINERS. BUTCHER and DOWN, 18, Pitt-street North.

WANTED, a GIRL, about 14 or 15, to be useful. Apply at No. 1, Agnes-terrace, Surry Hills.

WANTED, two or three SHEARERS. Apply at the Kent Brewery.

WANTED, a GROOM and COACHMAN. Apply to Dr. RUTTER, corner Kent and Druitt streets.

WANTED, a smart YOUTH; one who understands a little of tailoring preferred. 174, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a COOK. Sydney and Melbourne Dining Rooms, King-street.

WANTED, a SHINGLER. Apply Pelican Hotel, South Head Road.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT. 39, Crown-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a Young Woman, as GENERAL SERVANT. Apply Mrs. CURRAN, Haymarket.

WANTED, a BOY, to clean horses and make himself useful. WILLIAM LONG, Macleay-street.

WANTED, to HIRE a good-sized ROOM. Apply, stating terms and size, to R. C., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT, No. 8, College-street, corner Stanley-street, Hyde Park.

WANTED, a good DRESSMAKER. Apply 301, Sussex-street South.

WANTED, an Assistant SHOPMAN. W. F. HULLE, pork butcher, 559, George-st. South.

WANTED, a NURSE GIRL, between 13 and 15. Apply to Mrs. WEBB, City Wine Vaults.

WANTED, a strong active LAD, 16 or 18. A. DYMMOK, butcher, 316, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a smart YOUTH, as Cashier. FRANCIS FAHEY.

WANTED, an ASSISTANT BUTCHER. W. F. HULLE, 559, George-street South.

WANTED, a BOY, at M'DERMOTT'S, Commission Livery and Bait Stables, 450, Pitt-street South.

WANTED, two COACH PAINTERS, at ROBERTSON'S Coach Factory, Pitt-street South.

WANTED, good SHIRT-MAKERS. BUTLER'S Manufactory, Market-street.

WANTED, an active young GIRL, to be generally useful. Enquire 195, Macquarie-street.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT. Apply at No. 7, Wilton-lane, Strawberry Hills.

WANTED, a small PUBLIC-HOUSE, in the city. Address X A., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT. Apply 124, Dowling-street.

WANTED, a Female GENERAL SERVANT. Apply at the Woolpack Inn, Sussex-street.

WANTED, a smart MAN or LAD to be useful. CUNNINGHAM'S Hotel, King-street East.

WANTED, a stout LAD. Apply T. W. FOSTER, 400, George-street, near King-street.

WANTED, a WAITER. Glasgow Arms, George-street.

WANTED, a FEMALE GENERAL SERVANT. Mrs. NORTHWOOD, Dowling and Liverpool streets, Darlinghurst.

WANTED, a youth, as Clerk, for the country; Lads, for hotels and stores; Boys, for town. J. C. GLUE, 162, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a strong LAD, or young MAN, to look after a horse, and make himself otherwise useful, at J. GIBBINS', pork butcher, 675, George-street South.

WANTED, BALL CARTRIDGE. Apply, by letter, to G. PUTTNAM, Bowman-street, stating price per 1000 rounds.

WANTED, a competent NURSEMAID. Mrs. BUCKLAND, Belvoir House, Belvoir-street, Elizabeth-street South.

WANTED, PUPILS for BOOKKEEPING, double and single entry complete; terms, £1. Address LEDGER, HERALD Office.

WANTED, a Nursery GOVERNESS, capable of giving instruction in music. Address W. W., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a GENERAL HOUSE SERVANT, who understands cooking. Apply No. 1, Pugh's Cottages, Waverley.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT. Apply between 10 and 12, Australian Hotel, Pitt and Goulburn streets.

WANTED, a HOUSEMAID and NEEDLEWOMAN, in a small family. Apply Civet Cat, King-street.

WANTED, Two Team Drivers, 20 Farm Servants, Man Cook, Cooper, Tailors. J. C. GLUE, 162, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a Kitchen Maid, Dairymaids, General Servants, for town and country. Mrs. GLUE, 162, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a Married Couple, man as milkman and farm servant, woman as house servant. J. C. GLUE, 162, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a YOUTH, from 14 to 18 years of age, as French polisher. Enquire next door BELL'S LIFE Office, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, an APPRENTICE to a Bootmaker in the country a short distance from Sydney. Apply at Mr. T. W. EADY'S Leather Store, York-street, Sydney.

WANTED, a PASSAGE to England, by a young MAN; services in return as per agreement. Address J. A. H., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a Married Couple for a single gentleman in the country. Apply, by 10 o'clock, to Mr. ASHLIN, 139, Pitt-street.

WANTED, for the country, a person of good business habits, well acquainted with the millinery. Apply, box 139 Post Office.

WANTED, a smart tidy GIRL, accustomed to children. Mrs. DUNCAN, 5, Botany-street, off Parramatta-street.

WANTED, to rent an eight-roomed HOUSE, with stable, paddock, and garden, two miles from Sydney. Address E. B., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a steady young MAN, to drive a horse and dray, and make himself useful. C. BATH, George and Bridge streets.

WANTED, in a merchant's office, a respectable YOUTH as an Apprentice. Apply to Box 134, Post-office.

WANTED, a SITUATION, as NURSERY GOVERNESS; good references, near town preferred. C. J. G., 103, Elizabeth-street.

WANTED, by a good Dressmaker, EMPLOYMENT by the day or week. Address L. M. P., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a SITUATION as GARDENER, by a practical man, with good character. A. B., Post Office, Liverpool.

WANTED, a respectable MARRIED COUPLE; the man as groom, or otherwise useful; the woman as general servant. Apply 352, George-street.

WANTED, one or two Unfurnished ROOMS, for a Bachelor; not far from Dawes' Battery. Address F. M. D., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a BULLOCK DRIVER, to proceed to the northward. Apply to CLARK IRVING, 138, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a MAN, for a butcher's shop; one who understands making small goods preferred. JAMES BEATTIE, Balmain.

WANTED, a respectable English NURSE, accustomed to children, and a good needlewoman; unexceptionable references required. Apply to Mrs. MASSIE, Ashby Cottage, Double Bay.

WANTED, by a respectable Married Person, a Baby home to WET-NURSE. Apply either by letter or personally for M. W., at Mr. Palmer's, butcher, Upper Paddington.

WANTED, a thoroughly competent NEEDLEWOMAN—one who understands the management of a sewing machine preferred. Apply, for address, at VENNARD and STEVENS, 212, Pitt-street.

WANTED, to PURCHASE, for cash, a HOUSE or COTTAGE, 5 or 6 rooms, garden, &c., in Sydney, freehold. Address, stating lowest price, to W. B. R., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a competent Cook and Laundress, Protestant; also, a respectable English Nurse, must be a good needlewoman; and a House and Parlour Maid. Governesses' and Servants' Home, 103, Elizabeth-street.

WANTED, in a first-class family hotel, a few miles from Sydney, a HOUSEMAID, able to wait at table; also, a good Cook. Apply at 10 o'clock This Morning, at Mrs. CAPPS' Registry Office, King-street.

WANTED, a respectable WOMAN, as GENERAL HOUSE SERVANT. Good wages. Apply, between 9 and 12 a.m., Mrs. GREEN, Marine Hotel, George and Argyle streets.

WANTED, a SITUATION, by a respectable Married Couple, without encumbrance, the man as Indoor Servant, woman as Cook and Laundress, or would take the work of a small family. Address M., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a respectable FEMALE as thorough General SERVANT, in a small family at Newtown. Apply for address to Mr. C. KEBBY, stationer, Newtown.

WANTED, for a Catholic Choir, a Person competent to teach the Gregorian Chaunt and conduct a Catholic Choir. A person able to play the seraphine or organ preferred. Applications, enclosing testimonials as to character, &c., addressed to J. J. MOORE, bookseller, George-street.

WANTED, for the Fairy Bower, Manly Beach, two respectable active young MEN—one as WAITER, and the other to take charge of a boat, each to make themselves otherwise useful. Apply on Thursday Morning, at 9 o'clock, to the undersigned, at Mr. Pugh's, next door to the White Horse, George-street; or in the meantime at the Fairy Bower. C. F. HEMINGTON.

WANTED, for the Yass District Hospital, a WARDSMAN and his WIFE, without encumbrance. Wages, £60 per annum; house rent, fuel, and rations found. Applications to be made to the Secretary, on or before the 1st December next.
J. STILES, treasurer and secretary.
Yass, 7th November.

WANTED, for the Paddington Municipality, a CLERK, who will also undertake the Collection of Rates. Salary one hundred pounds per annum, and three and a half per cent. commission on collection, with residence in Council Chambers free. Written application will be received up to noon on 26th instant. Mr. M. E. MEYERS is still authorized to collect all rates now due.

WANTED, immediately, seven Shepherds, for Queensland; also, a smart BOY, for a bank; two Bricklayers, one Brickmaker, Garden Labourers, Married Couples, useful Boys, First-class Milliner, Female Servants, for Mudgee, Camden, and Grafton, also for the city and suburbs. HAIGH and BROWN, labour agents, 221, Pitt-street.

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BY THE WONGA WONGA

EUROPEAN NEWS

TO SEPTEMBER 26.

The Wonga Wonga arrived yesterday afternoon from Adelaide, and we have been favoured by Captain Walker with English files per Salsette, from which we extract the following items of general intelligence:—

SUMMARY.

(*From the Home News, September 26.*)

The American war is slowly, but surely, enlarging its horizon, and developing a variety of features which were never contemplated at the beginning of hostilities. The measures passed into law by the Northern Congress, and the executive proclamations issued by President Lincoln on his own responsibility, embrace a circle of prohibitions, penalties, and menaces such as no European Sovereign would venture upon under any pressure of circumstances. For example, the Southern ports are "shut up" by President Lincoln, after a fashion which in older communities would be considered highly preposterous; all persons coming to, or going from, a "suspected" State are required to be provided with passports, and all persons who are supposed to be in favour of secession are seized and put into prison. Arrests, on suspicion, even of ladies, are constantly taking place. Spies are employed on board the steamships plying between Liverpool and the United States; letters are intercepted at the post-office; and travellers are seized and shut up in prison. We do not say that these things are not necessary; but it cannot be denied that they are wholly irreconcileable with the professions and the much-vaunted spirit of American institutions. What is to be said, for instance, of the practical liberty of a country where a man cannot express his opinions without incurring the risk of being torn to pieces by a brutal mob? A recent telegram brings intelligence of the fate of the editor of a secession journal in Massachusetts, who, having published some observations in his journal which did not happen to please the rabble, was instantly dragged out of his house, and tarred and feathered. In other places we hear of presses destroyed and newspaper offices sacked and gutted. This is the work, no doubt, of the people themselves, and not of the authorities. But it is all of a piece. The authorities pursue exactly the same unlicensed course. What they don't like, they put down. What they suspect, they punish in advance of proof. Hence it happens, so utterly lawless are both the executive and the population, that the whole country is in a state of chaos, and that we cannot reckon from day to day upon the turn events will take next.

To the credit of General M'Clellan, the military resources of the North, in spite of infinitesimal obstructions, not the least of which is the insurgent spirit of the men, are beginning to be brought into something like systematic activity. The scandalous defeat at Bull's Run has not been without its beneficial effect. A large army is being raised, and, which is more to the purpose, properly trained and disciplined. When the cold weather sets in, we are apprised that we may look for that avenging descent on the South which will compensate for all past disasters, and crush this insolent rebellion in its strongholds. What the South is doing we have no means of ascertaining, except through occasional, and not always reliable, snatches of information.

The actual events that have taken place are all favourable to the Federal cause. The naval expedition that left Fortress Monroe has brought its undertaking to a close by the surrender, rather than the capture, of some forts at Cape Hatteras, and their garrisons. This affair is of considerable importance to the Federalists, because it gives them the control of a station which has hitherto been of incalculable value to the operations of the Southern privateers. But it would be ludicrous to call it a victory. The place surrendered almost without resistance.

The value of the possession of the Hatteras forts is already beginning to be felt. The people of North Carolina are represented as coming in by hundreds every day to take the oaths of allegiance.

Contemporaneously with these proceedings, General Fremont has been taking active steps to quell the disturbances in Missouri, and has initiated a movement which, if carried out to what seems to be its logical consequences, will give a character to the struggle that moderate men of all parties have hitherto endeavoured to avert. The turbulence of the vast territory over which he holds command, had at length become so unmanagable that General Fremont determined to declare martial law. The proclamation in which he announces this determination is, in many respects, a remarkable document—clear, fearless, and decisive. It enumerates the cases that will bring offenders within the extreme penalty of the law; it confiscates the property, real and personal, of all persons taking arms against the United States, or otherwise aiding the enemy in the field; and, making a marked distinction between "property" and slaves, it declares all slaves belonging to such persons free men. It is impossible to overrate the gravity of the results that may flow from this bold proceeding. If it does not proclaim the doctrine of Abolition, it prepares the way for it; and, should the present scheme of the United States government succeed, the adoption of Abolition, thus broached on the soil of Missouri, would appear to be unavoidable. We admit that we discern no solution of the conflict between North and South, if the North is to succeed, but Abolition. But we do not see how Mr. Lincoln's Government, professing to act in strict harmony with the Constitution as it is, can set out upon this war with a declaration which violates one of its most solemn guarantees. The same argument which Mr. Lincoln used against the Secessionists, might, under such circumstances, be turned triumphantly against himself. If they had no right to abandon the Union, he has no right to infringe it. But necessity is the parent of innovations. War brings its own laws and morals; and should events drift in that direction, no considerations of constitutional consistency, or even of humanity, will be permitted to interfere with the course of arms.

A gigantic plan of operations, of which the establishment of a Federal station at Hatteras on the coast of a Confederate State, may be considered the preliminary step, is about to be inaugurated. General Fremont, commanding a powerful army, is preparing to descend the Mississippi with a flotilla, carrying rifled guns, to be protected on both banks by strong columns of troops. A similar expedition is to ascend from New Orleans, and should the project be successful, the whole of the great water highway would be in the hands of the Federalists, and the border states would be held at their mercy. The design is creditable to the genius of the Government. It is stupendous and heroic. The possession of the Mississippi is clearly indispensable to victory, which ever side wins. It is the key to the whole of the Western States. But there is a long way between conception and execution; and obstacles may thwart the hybrid chivalry of the North on the route to the sea, which have not entered into the dreams of the statesmen at Washington.

During this descent of the river, the moral effect of the Missouri proclamation will begin to take practical effect. If the slaves belonging to insurgents are to be declared free in Missouri, they must be declared free throughout the whole of the territories traversed from Missouri to New Orleans. How is this difficulty to be dealt with, without launching in the long run into universal abolition? The Federal Government evidently apprehend serious consequences from General Fremont's proclamation, if the rumour be true that he has been superseded for having exceeded his authority. But the rumour requires confirmation.

In Western Virginia a collision has taken place, in which the Federals have come off victorious, with scarcely any loss; and in a skirmish which took place near Elkwater, a descendant of the Great Washington, Colonel Washington, of Mount Vernon, was slain on the Southern side.

Amongst the items of gossip relating to the North is a statement that Mr. Lincoln offered Garibaldi the command-in-chief of the army of the United States, and that Garibaldi declined the offer, as became him. How a nation which considers itself the foremost of all nations in the inhabited globe, ever came to make so humiliating a confession as that offer implies, passes comprehension. It is the worst "let-down," to use the language of the *Times*, that has yet come to the Federal cause. But it is not alone to Garibaldi that offers of this kind have been made. Similar proposals, with tempting promises of promotion, have been made to officers in the French and Prussian services. In the latter case the offer has been generally declined, and in the former, Government has very properly interdicted its acceptance.

Russia, not unwilling to seize a favourable opportunity of conciliating America, while she is supposed to be out of humour with England, has made a communication to the Federal government earnestly recommending a pacific settlement. The Federal government, in a recent reply, thanks Russia for her sympathy, but does not say a word about her recommendation.

A rumour of the death of the Secessionist President, Jefferson Davis, has been put into brisk circulation, and generally believed in the North. But it is now universally discredited, without a particle of evidence one way or the other.

Seeing the precarious condition of affairs in America, as well as for other reasons, the English Government have felt it desirable to strengthen the garrisons of Canada, and before the close of the present month, three regiments of infantry will have been despatched from England for that purpose. The prudence of this step will be universally admitted; but it is to be regretted that, a change having been resolved upon in the head of the Government, some experienced statesman had not been selected for a position which may at any moment become involved in the most serious difficulties. Sir Edmund Head is to be displaced by Lord Monck, an Irish nobleman, who escapes criticism simply because he is unknown. Lord Monck has never held office of any kind before. He has had no experience of diplomatic life, or of any branch of the public service. That he should be chosen for such a post as that of Governor of Canada, at such a moment, and summoned to open his noviciate under circumstances which would tax the powers of the ablest of our colonial administrators, is, to say the least of it, a grave experiment.

The Austrian government is resolved to carry out its despotic policy towards Hungary with a high hand. It has suspended the committee of the Comitat of Pesth for having protested against the dissolution of the Diet, and it has prosecuted three of its members for treason. Other Comitats that passed similar resolutions have been summarily dissolved, and the expression of opinion on the subject is interdicted. Yet these proceedings are enforced by a Government that claims to be regarded as constitutional in act and spirit, and that resents with indignation any suggestion to the contrary.

The position taken up by Hungary is rapidly securing the sympathy of other dependent provinces. Croatia is now the friend of Hungary, and in both Houses of the Reichsrath, her cause has been eloquently espoused. The Parliament which the Emperor has introduced by way of establishing a free representation of the multifarious nationalities clustered under the Austrian sceptre, does not, in fact, represent one-half of the empire. The picture presented by the Reichsrath places this beyond controversy. Rows upon rows of unoccupied benches testify trumpet-tongued to the aversion with which the project is regarded, and show that the attempt to force particular institutions upon races that will not have them, is not only an act of tyranny but a political blunder.

In Poland, affairs are going on no better than in Hungary. The people everywhere manifest the most resolute opposition to the German element, and have proceeded to acts of open violence against German residents. The Russian Government, that can bestow such temperate advice upon America, can here find no escape from popular discontent but in guns and bayonets. At Warsaw the governor threatens the people with a state of siege; but the national spirit is indomitable, and in the face of all these perils a meeting of delegates has been organised from all the constituted bodies of the three Polands to celebrate the union of Poland and Lithuania, which took place four hundred years ago.

We have had another French pamphlet, announcing the approaching withdrawal of the French troops from Rome, and the final separation of the temporal from the spiritual sovereignty; followed, as usual, by a disavowal of its authenticity, after it had produced the desired amount of disturbance. The Emperor deepens the mystery of his Italian policy from day to day, and in the midst of conflicting canards, Italy stands still. Energetic efforts are making to clear out the brigands from the Neapolitan territory; but touching Rome, Victor Emmanuel preaches "patience" to the people, and the proposal which Baron Ricasoli was said to have forwarded to the Pope, we now learn has been withheld, some say at the instance of the French Government, on the ground that the terms were too favourable to the Church. However that may be, the straw is not moving in Italy, at present.

Our domestic intelligence is crowded with dismal incidents. London has suffered under many conflagrations, since the days when she was built of wood; but never, we believe, have her records comprised so many great fires within the same compass of time as within the last month. A tremendous conflagration of the sugar-refinery of Messrs. Harrison and Wilson, in Upper East Smithfield, a pile of nine stories in height, nearly the whole of which was consumed, has occasioned a loss little short of £50,000. Two or three days afterwards, no less than three destructive fires broke out, almost simultaneously, at three different points—Limehouse, Lower Thames-street, and London House-yard, between St. Paul's-churchyard and Paternoster-row. All these fires were of great extent. Other conflagrations have since occurred in other parts of the town, the calamity spreading like an epidemic. Still more lamentable, so far as human life is involved, are the railway accidents which have occurred within nearly the same cycle of days, on the Brighton, Lancashire, and Hampstead Junction lines. To these disasters may be added the prevalence for several days of heavy gales down Channel and on the western coast of Ireland, during which the Great Eastern, bound for America, suffered severely and was obliged to put back into Cork.

Business is very slowly showing faint symptoms of reanimation. Town is still "empty," notwithstanding the daily returns we get of tourists from abroad. We may soon, however, expect that the aspect of things will undergo a change. A sudden turn has taken place in the weather. From relaxing heat we have all at once entered an atmosphere almost as crisp as frost. It has become a serious household question whether the wintry step of beginning fires should not be taken. The effect of this alteration in the thermometer will be to empty the seaside watering places at once.

The Court is still at Balmoral, where the weather must be rigorous in the extreme. If report is to be credited, another marriage is on the *tapis* in the Royal circle. The Prince of Wales and a certain Princess of Denmark, whose father may possibly be one day on the throne of the Hamlets, have been affianced by the newspapers, but with what amount of authority we cannot venture to say. There are some reasons why the story should be received with caution; and, in any event, it is premature.

A robbery of letters on a stupendous scale has just been brought to light in the General Post Office. Suspicion having been excited against a letter-carrier named Bullen, "the locker" assigned to him at the above establishment was searched, and the enormous number of 1400 letters discovered. These letters extended back for a period of several months, and many of them were on business, and contained important documents and remittances. It is impossible to exaggerate the gravity of an offence like this, or the amount of inconvenience which it must occasion to a commercial community.

The war in New Zealand, if it be productive of no other or no better effect, will help to make clearer than it was before the true relation in the way of expenditure between the mother country and the colony. There was a period in the history of English colonisation when such a campaign as the settlers of New Zealand are engaged in would have been regarded as a matter in which the Crown was bound to interpose at any cost. But experience has made all parties concerned wiser than they were. The Imperial Government now requires that the colony shall bear its share, proportioned according to circumstances, of the expense of maintenance and defence; and without entering into the questions of detail at issue between the colonists on the one side, and the Imperial Government on the other, in which there can be little reasonable doubt that the colonists have not been treated with equity, we believe that in the end the course resolved upon by Government will be found the most salutary for all parties. It is to be regretted that it was not adopted sooner, before the colony had suffered itself to be drifted into a sanguinary, and, to a great extent, fruitless conflict; but it is not too late even now to be productive of beneficial results. We hope it will stay the tide of hostilities, and by giving the colonists a more direct interest in the preservation of peace and of friendly intercourse with the natives, finally ensure greater stability to life and property. Undoubtedly one of the ultimate advantages of responsibility is to make men more provident and watchful; and the pressure of taxation, with its prescriptive lessons, will not be lost upon the settlers of New Zealand.

A society has been formed in Dublin to promote the employment of women in suitable industrial pursuits. It is established as a branch of the London society formed for similar objects, and through it is in connection with the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science. The employment which the society wishes to introduce will be as far as possible carefully adapted to the needs of the workers and the existing market for labour.

THE GREAT EASTERN DISABLED.

(*From the Overland Mail, September 26th.*)

The Great Eastern is certainly a most ill-fated ship. Another disaster, which well nigh proved her last, has befallen her, in comparison with which her former misfortunes are almost insignificant. After the explosion of her boiler in the Downs, the loss of her gallant commander at Southampton, and the narrow escape which she had of being wrecked at Holyhead, not to mention the thousand and one difficulties of another nature which she has managed to overcome, it was at last thought that the big ship was on the fair road to a highly successful career, her late voyages to New York having been so remarkably well performed as to have secured the confidence of the public, and especially of the mercantile classes, in her perfect safety. In consequence of this gradually increasing state of popular favour she left Liverpool for New York on Tuesday, the 10th instant, with 400 passengers and a far larger general cargo than she had ever before shipped. The run down Channel was more than ordinarily rapid, she having rounded Cape Clear on Wednesday, with the fairest prospect of an excellent passage across the Atlantic. But on the following day, when she had attained a distance of 280 miles west of Cape Clear, the great ship encountered a terrific gale, which swept away both paddles, and wrenched off the top of the rudder-post, a bar of iron ten inches in diameter; so that all power over her helm was lost, and the huge hull lay like a log in the trough of the seas from Thursday evening until two o'clock on Sunday. For nearly three days the fury of the tempest continued unabated, and the ship rolled so fearfully, her bulwarks almost touching the sea, that all on board were in constant dread of her going over, and expected every moment to be their last. Every movable thing got loose, the furniture of the cabins being nearly all smashed to pieces, and many of the passengers, including several ladies, most seriously maimed and bruised. The great ship, in fact, presented the appearance of an utter wreck. In their dire distress most of the people on board had resort for help to the Ruler of the tempest, and the prayers for deliverance did not remain unanswered. On Sunday a temporary rudder was fitted, and the disabled vessel, once more under command, made for Cork, running with her screw alone at the rate of nine miles an hour. Her flag of distress was sighted in the afternoon of Tuesday the 17th, off the Old Head of Kinsale, and H.M.S. Advice at once steamed out to her assistance and towed her to within one mile of the lighthouse off Cork harbour by about nine o'clock. One of the passengers has sent a long letter to the *Times*, describing the events of the voyage in the form of a diary. We select some extracts:—

In his description of Thursday's incident, he says:—"I now leave the deck, where I have been studying the great lesson of the deep, and feel anxious to know how matters are progressing below. As I descend the staircase I hear a crashing which even deadens the roaring of the wind and waves. I pass the storeroom; its shelves are empty, and the crockery which filled them fighting a fierce battle on the floor below. I pass into the grand saloon, but a change has come over the scene. Every one who has visited this ship must have been struck with the gorgeous magnificence of her saloons, her easy lounges, her brilliant chandeliers, her numerous and extensive mirrors, the regard to comfort and elegance in every shape. But the lounges are now overturned, the tables are thrown down and broken, the chairs are frantically chasing those who but a few moments before had been their fair occupants. The stove from the centre of the room is adrift; it has wreaked its vengeance upon a large mirror, but has mischief in it yet. Books leave their shelves without the slightest solicitation, and present themselves to the mental development in a manner not calculated to aid reflection. But the ladies and children—where can they seek protection? Some have, indeed, sought their cabins, but the majority are huddled in corners on the floor, and terror is strongly marked on their faces. The stewards are capturing the various articles of furniture, and binding them down as they would so many wild and savage beasts. I venture in to assist, and am rewarded for my indiscretion by being hurled violently against the mirror, which had been "starred" by the stove. It falls into a thousand pieces, and inflicts injury upon many. I am, perhaps, the greatest sufferer, I have my head cut, my little finger dislocated, and a tooth knocked out. Every fresh lurch adds to the destruction and the damage. I leave the grand saloon a more complete wreck in appearance than it was the day after the explosion on the first trial trip. There is much more to see below, but I am anxious to know how all is going on deck. The ship, I now learn confidentially, is considered unmanageable. The snapping of the rudder-head is a double misfortune. It allows the rudder to swing round upon the screw, and entirely prevents it from being worked. The ship has begun to drift into the trough of the sea. Another effort is made with the remaining paddle to turn its head. The effort is too much—this paddle now gives way, and at last we are (ten p.m.) at the entire mercy of the waves. Happily, but one or two on board know of the full extent of our misfortunes, or there would be very few beds occupied. May the great Ruler of the waves have mercy upon us this night. The trysail just set is blowing in ribands before the wind."

Again, on "Friday, 6 a.m.," he says, "I rise from a feeble attempt to sleep. The gale is still furious. We are drifting before the wind at the rate of three or four knots an hour. We have never been more than 300 miles from land. We are drifting eastward now, but even if the wind does not change, it will be many days before we can reach land in this manner. The pumps are all going. I do not like the sound, but am assured that they have complete mastery over the water. The water has got in through the ports and by way of the deck. The captain is a brave fellow, and keeps his spirits up wonderfully. He is ever keeping the men steadily at the wheel, although the rudder has been gone for many hours. He knows the alarm a knowledge of this would create. I overhear a consultation between the captain and some of the officers. Something must be done to try and turn the ship's head, and then, if the wind abates, sail will be set, and we may reach a port in safety. How is it to be done? A large spar, marked as weighing four tons, is to be heavily loaded with iron, then fastened to an immense hawser, and thrown overboard. This method has been successfully employed on similar occasions with great success. It is being prepared, and I go down in the meantime to have another investigation below. Luncheon is set in the dining saloon; some cannot eat, but still many seats are occupied. The rolling—or now, more properly speaking, "rocking," for the movement is violently from side to side—comes on again with renewed force. The passengers catch hold of the tables to support themselves. The tables are not fastened, for whoever supposed the big ship would become so rampant? The tables give way, and the scene of the grand saloon is enacted again with fearful violence. The stewards rush in to the rescue, but in two minutes every piece of crockery on the table is inevitably smashed, knives and forks fly about in reckless confusion, and the scene closes by a general accumulation of tables, chairs, crockery, passengers, and stewards in the middle of the saloon. The destruction of property by this one casualty may be counted by hundreds. I return to the deck. The spar is being thrown over, and it certainly steadies our movements. But we are still in the trough of the sea—still at the mercy of the winds. It is now evening. It is the second day of our misfortunes, and we do not see the end of them. A meeting of the passengers is held. They face the difficulties manfully. We are out of the track of vessels. It may be some days before we meet with aid. In the meantime we must be careful of our resources. A committee is appointed to confer with the captain, and a working committee to watch and protect the interests of the passengers. The captain and officers must save the ship—we must aid in preserving discipline. I am appointed chairman of the working committee, and go through the ship by virtue of my office. I thus learn much more of the destruction of property and the condition of the passengers than I knew before. The noise produced by the continued rocking of the vessel is dreadful. Bottles, broken crockery, knives, forks, and plated articles, constantly dashed violently from side to side of an iron ship, produce the very agony of discord; and the chorus is brought up by a tallow cask weighing many hundredweight, and a chain cable weighing many tons, which have got loose in a large compartment of the vessel, and spread consternation and terror throughout the ship. We get these matters remedied, and we take very stringent precautions against fire, which is the only element required to make our misery complete. There are more aching hearts than sleeping eyes to-night."

The diary continues:—"Saturday, 5.30 a.m. A friend comes to tell my cabin companion that the water is making fast on the pumps, that all hopes of safety are now over, and that it is only a question of time when the boats shall be lowered. I dress quickly, and, take, as I consider, a farewell view of my cabin. On getting to deck I find the alarm a false one. He had only learnt what I already knew as to the steerage, and the water was not gaining upon the pumps; but the hatches were open, and the noise of the water rushing from side to side, with the rocking of the ship, is really alarming. The gale has in a great measure subsided, but there is still a strong swell. A new subject of interest arises. There is scarcely a cabin in the ship to which the water has not found its way. Many require a change of clothes, and the hatchways of the baggage stores are opened. The scene that presents itself defies all description. The water has got in, and in sufficient force to float even many of the larger articles. The rocking of the ship has set the whole mass in motion. It has the free range of a compartment some sixty feet square, and twenty-four hours of such friction has reduced portmanteaus, hat-boxes, dressing-cases, and all the personal chattels incident to 400 passengers into a mass of pulp such as could not be rivalled by one of the most powerful shoddy mills in the West Riding of Yorkshire. I go down, for I have a personal interest in this mass of ruin. Identity is out of the question. Here are the spangles of the dress of an actress, and there the sleeves of an officer's coat. On this side the rim of a hat, on the leg of a dress boot. There has been most gross negligence in this matter, and the misery which will be occasioned to some portion of the passengers I need not dwell upon, because words cannot adequately express it. Later, I see men feeling cautiously with their bare feet for jewels and money, in which this desolation is said to be rich. How will they identify their own, and resist the temptation of taking that which is not theirs, is beyond my philosophy. The sea is getting more quiet, and a new hope springs up. An American gentleman, a Mr. Towle, a civil engineer, and a passenger, suggests a means of repairing our rudder. The captain places the engineer department at his disposal. To-morrow will decide. We still look out for a friendly sail, and rockets go up, and blue lights burn as darkness comes on. 9.30: There is a cry, 'A sail!' 'A sail!' I look. It is close upon us. A small brig. She speaks us. She is the Magnet, of Halifax, and has seen our distress signals. Now for the first time during three days there are signs of rejoicing on board. Husbands embrace their wives; fathers and mothers their children; she agrees to lie by us for the night, and we retire with renewed hopes."

On the Sunday the sea was calm by comparison. "We have drifted about 100 miles in two days; at first in the wrong direction, but are now getting right again, and are going south-west. I ask the doctor how many casualties have come under his charge. He says twenty-seven; but adds that there are many others. He has only dealt with the worst. We have had no loaf of bread for two days. This is chiefly occasioned by a severe accident to the baker, who was thrown across the bake-house during the raging of the storm, and has a compound fracture of the leg. Barrels of biscuits are lashed in various conspicuous places, and we help ourselves. An American service is read by the Rev. W. Patton, D.D., of New York. The steering arrangements are going on well, and hope is expressed on all sides—it is written upon all faces. 5.30. There is a joy which does not find its expression in words or cheers. The ship moves not by the drifting of the sea, of which we have grown so tired during the last few days, but by means of her screw, and her head is being brought round; but her direction is home. Neither the temporary expedient which is now steering us nor the general condition of the ship justify the captain in remaining in the Atlantic. We are 280 miles from Cape Clear. We may hope the screw will take us eight knots per hour, and we shall see land in thirty-six hours. An English service, conducted by the Rev. W. B. Banister, of Liverpool, was held as soon as we were well on our way. The moon shines brightly; the sea has assumed almost a dead calm; the decks are gay, and we are all comparatively happy."

On Tuesday (the 17th instant) the ship was in sight of Queenstown. The chronicler says:—"The damage to the ship and its fittings must be estimated by thousands. The paddlewheels are doubled up like pieces of iron hoop, and have now disappeared down to the shaft. The rudder-post was composed of solid iron, some six or eight inches square. The stern-post was still more massive. The boats can be replaced readily. The destruction to the fittings is more serious, and implies an entire renovation. The crockery and glass is an entire loss, and the stores have been destroyed in a most wholesale manner."

Another passenger furnishes some additional details:—

"In the morning of Thursday, a rather fresh breeze sprang up, which increased every moment, and became a storm about noon. It was one of those heavy equinoctial gales which are the terror of the seafarer. I am not much of a sailor, but captains on board her say it was one of the heaviest gales they ever experienced. The Great Eastern was tossed about as if she had been an eggshell; the waves rose as high as Primrose Hill, and to walk on board was impossible. Even the oldest sailors could not find their sea legs. Some of them were hurled against you, or the gunwale, or down some dark hole. The cook broke his leg in three places. A lady broke her arm in her cabin, and broken noses and black eyes were to be seen everywhere. Two cows had been, very properly, accommodated just over the ladies' saloon. This miserable shed gave way at once; one cow popped her head through a window to take refuge against the bad weather in the ladies' saloon, but she unfortunately broke her leg, and was thus prevented further progress. A sailor came running up the staircase, a long knife in his hand, and eagerly crying out, 'I am going to kill the cow to save her life.' That fellow was certainly an Irishman, and this 'bull' is not fabricated, for I heard it myself and enjoyed it, notwithstanding all the roaring of the sea. The night was indeed frightful. The very paddle-boxes were plunged into the foaming sea. That is something if you consider the height of this vessel. The sea was knocking furiously for admittance against my cabin window. I thought it much better to die comfortably, and went to bed, but I was obliged to tie my arm to the bed-post. My cabin was close to the first dining saloon, where a horrible noise was going on. Attracted by curiosity, I peeped through the window of my neighbour's cabin, and saw the most curious sight I ever saw. Tables and chairs were dancing a hornpipe; the stove joined most heartily in the fun, and the dancers seemed determined to break down all the nicely-turned mahogany columns and banisters, which snapped like glass. It was a noise as if rocks were shifted to and fro by an angry surf. In the grand saloon the devastation was almost greater still. A marble slab joined a high-nosed gentleman in the enterprise of smashing the largest mirror. Of course, nose and mirror had the worst of it. Only with danger of life could people cross one of these saloons. The gentlemen were more frightened than the ladies, who behaved, without exception, as men ought to do, but there were plenty of old women among the men.

"The Great Eastern is a very strong ship, but her paddles and rudder were not in proportion. The paddles were twisted, broken, and carried away, and also the rudder, where an iron bar ten inches in diameter snapped like a lucifer match. The storm continued, and the vessel was not to be steered. She was lying in the trough of the sea, and the waves were dashing against her broadside. She proved a most determined cradle, and the oldest man has not been rocked in all his life as much as we were in these few days. They say the fault was in the want of cargo. To steady her we attempted to set some sails, but they were blown away."

On the 17th the passengers held a meeting and passed resolutions, in which, after thanking Almighty God for his mercy, expressing their good opinion of Captain Walker, and their indebtedness to Mr. Towle, and also to the captain of the Magnet, they say:—

"That we feel it to be our imperative duty to state that the Great Eastern was sent to sea thoroughly unprepared to face the storms which every one must expect to meet in crossing the Atlantic; and that if it had not been for the extraordinary strength of the hull, and the skill which was manifested in the construction of the vessel and its engines, in all human probability every soul on board would have perished. We call particular attention to the ballasting of the Great Eastern, the state of her paddle-wheels, the position of the boats, the insecure and most perilous character of her internal fittings, and the careless way in which she was stowed, owing to which carelessness, in fact, a large portion of our luggage has been most recklessly and utterly destroyed. That we regret being obliged to condemn in the strongest terms the confusion and mismanagement evident in every arrangement relating to the comfort and convenience of passengers of all classes, and we have been grieved by the waste and wanton destruction which we have witnessed. That feeling that there is ground for the gravest possible censure, we respectfully urge that the Board of Trade should be asked to make immediate inquiry into the condition of the ship when she was sent to sea."

On Wednesday (the 18th) a fresh gale again drove the vessel to sea, and on Thursday afternoon she was reported to be still in the offing at Queenstown, but out of sight of land. The wind was heavy from the south. The Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia steamship Edinburgh was sent in search of her; and on Friday she arrived in port, and was safely anchored in Queenstown Harbour.

This disaster has naturally caused much discussion both as to the defects of the ship, and her management. The Observer remarks:—

'There is no doubt but that the rudder-post was broken. This is a piece of metal, not ten inches in diameter as has been stated, but twelve inches, and this snapped like a twig before the force of the waves. This is a contingency which Captain Harrison, the first commander of the ship, had, if not foreseen, at least provided against. Below the rudder post, and upon the blade of the rudder itself, he had fixed shackles, to which 1½ inch cables were fixed, led up through the quarters of the ship, and triced ready for emergency. We have looked in vain through the accounts which have been published of any resort being had to these chains. . . . All the injury that the paddle wheels have sustained is little more than the destruction of the floats, and some twisting of the iron framework. A few hours would be sufficient to put the wheels in order. This disarrangement of the paddle-wheels is due solely to one of the many causes of dispute or differences of opinion which have had so injurious an effect upon this remarkable ship. It was proposed that the float boards of these wheels should be some five inches broader than they are; but this would have tended to increase the friction and diminish the number of revolutions, and the suggestion was not adopted. Ultimately, however, the 'floats,' instead of being made broader or wider, were put on longer than was intended, and the consequence of this was, that the ends worked so close to the side of the ship, that for a considerable portion the space between them and the ship's side was not more than three inches. . . . Since the death of Captain Harrison there has not been a commander who has had such opportunities of making himself acquainted with the vessel. Captain Vine Hall took the ship over to America, brought her back to Milford, and there left her. On her next voyage to New York it was announced that one of the directors, Captain Carnegie, R.N., would himself take the command. Representations were made by the underwriters and others as to entrusting the command of such a ship to an officer of the royal navy, and Captain Thompson was appointed, *vice* Carnegie. He made a voyage out and home, and on his return resigned his commission. The next voyage, which was the trip to Canada, was made by Captain Kennedy, of the Montreal and Quebec line of steamers; but he followed the example of his predecessors, and was satisfied with the honour of taking the big ship out, and having brought her safely home. Finally, two days before this last trip, an officer was appointed to the command who had no means of acquiring any knowledge of the ship. The directors have very naturally desired to make the ship pay, and they have striven to reduce the enormous working expenses as low as possible. Each succeeding commander has received a diminished rate of payment, until, as it is stated, the rate to the present captain is but a trifle more than one fourth of that at which the services of Captain Harrison were engaged. The staff of officers on board has been proportionately reduced. As at first organised there were fourteen officers on board, while the ship was despatched on her last voyage with a crew of 400 men, and only four officers. We cannot but think that the disaster which has befallen the great ship is one due rather to the want of practical knowledge of her peculiarities than to any inherent defects which she may possess."

A correspondent of the *Economist*, a passenger in the Great Eastern, and apparently an experienced traveller by sea, takes a similar view. He says:—

"Never, in the history of navigation, was a ship more severely and completely tested, and from the experience of this voyage very definite conclusions may be arrived at as to the qualities and powers of the Great Eastern. In the first place, her steadiness is a myth. Never did a vessel roll more frightfully. But this was probably mainly due to the insufficiency of her ballast. In this respect, it is probable that any other steamer would have been worse if sent to sea so light. We have known most of the Collins' line of steamers particularly—and their models are considered the most perfect afloat—roll nearly as badly in a light cross sea, without wind, occurring in the last few days of their passages, as the Great Eastern in this frightful gale; but their furniture, fittings, &c., being properly fastened, their rolling signified comparatively little. It is evident, however, that the Great Eastern is not exempt from the rules of other ships in respect to rolling. It can only be avoided by ballasting her sufficiently. It is different, however, as regards her pitching. Of that we have had positively none.......In respect to the strength and safety of her hull, she is all that her directors have ever represented. It is difficult to conceive of any circumstance short of a hurricane on a rocky lee shore which could possibly affect her hull. The machinery, too, is magnificent. The deficiencies of the ship, then, glaring as they have proved, were not in the primary essentials, but rather in the accessories. It is evident that the strength of the paddles was not in proportion to the size of the ship, while to make them safe they should probably be in more than proportion, for while the recoil of an ordinary ship from the blow of a wave saves her outworks, in some degree, from the violence of the concussion, the Great Eastern receives the blow almost with the unflinching firmness of a rock. Attach a wheel to the cliffs of Achill or Rathlin, and of what strength would it require to be to stand a western gale? The paddles of the Great Eastern are not much better placed. The same remarks apply to the rudder, and, indeed, to all the outworks of the ship to which the waves have access. But there is another requisite to the safety and success of the Great Eastern not less important, and upon this subject we must, as a public duty, be candid, and 'nothing extenuate nor set down aught in malice.' She needs the proprietorship or management of men who understand the business they have undertaken. . . . No one knows so well as Captain Walker now does what the Great Eastern can do, what she can bear, and what she requires. It is, therefore, to be hoped, that, whatever becomes of the company, whoever may supply their place as owners of the ship, the policy of changing the master every voyage will not be continued."

From communications lately received in town regarding the actual damage done to the great ship, the result of a personal inspection and survey by the officers of the Local Marine Board and the directors of the company, it appears that the boss of the paddle-wheel is gone, but that the paddle-boxes of the vessel remain uninjured, the rudder-head is broken off short, and the stern-post, looked upon as the most serious damage, carried away. The internal fittings of the saloons and berths are found not to be damaged to one-half the extent represented, and the rigging has not materially suffered. The directors have offered either to provied the passengers with berths by other ships, or return passage money. A great portion of the first-class passengers have accepted the offer of refunding their money, with the view of proceeding by the Cunard steamer; but the steerage passengers generally prefer being sent on by the Norwegian. All the passengers are rapidly leaving the ship, and but few now remain on board. On Sunday last crowds of visitors arrived at Queenstown to see the great ship; but all that could be obtained by the public generally was an outside view. The directors, however intend to make the most of their misfortune; and yesterday the ship was to be opened to visitors at her usual fare for admittance, when the public will be allowed the privilege of viewing internally as well as externally this astonishing piece of naval architecture.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO IRELAND.

Her Majesty's visit to Ireland was brought to a close amidst demonstrations of the most undoubted loyalty on the part of her warm-hearted and generous subjects of the sister isle. From all classes of her people the reception she met with was such as is rarely accorded to a sovereign—a reception sincere, devoted, affectionate, and loyal.

The great review at the Curragh which came off on the 24th of August was one of the most remarkable, if not attractive, spectacles presented to the general mass of the people during her Majesty's recent sojourn in the Green Isle. Unfortunately, the weather was anything but propitious, and at one part of the proceedings bid fair to bring them to an abrupt conclusion The troops received her Majesty in line, along which she drove, evincing marked interest in all, but on approaching the Grenadier Guards, to which the Prince of Wales is now attached as a subaltern, the attention of the Queen was especially directed to the company commanded by her loyal son, at the head of which the young prince stood side by side with his men, joining in the salute which her Majesty's presence evoked. It is no affectation to say that this incident of the first meeting of her Majesty with the "young soldier prince" was the most interesting feature of the day. The Queen looked anxiously towards the prince, but his royal highness preserved his soldierly character to such an extent that not a muscle of his face was allowed to play in recognition of his royal mother. The young prince was not equally reserved when he met the gaze of Prince Alfred, as the young sailor rode past. The Queen having inspected the whole division, descended from the ridge, along which the line was formed, into the valley, where the saluting-flag had been set up. This became at once the rallying point for the mounted and unmounted spectators on the field, who mustered in strong force, even before the Queen's carriage had reached the flag. The marching past, the next feature in the day's proceedings, was a grand sight for everybody, and, had the elements been less inclemently disposed, would have left nothing to be desired. But the rain now fell without intermission, as only it rains in Ireland. The Queen's carriage was necessarily closed, and a great demand arose for macintosh capes and indiarubber clothing of all kinds. In the mounted group near her Majesty's carriage were at least forty or fifty elegantly equipped and very beautiful young Irish ladies, most of whom had come on to the field unencumbered with wrappers of any kind. There was no shelter within a long mile in the nearest direction, if any of them had desired to obtain it, and the manner in which these fair creatures are described as having borne the pelting of the pitiless rain for "a full hour by the clock," in a tithe of which time they must have been drenched from head to foot, ought to establish for the ladies of Kildare a character for loyal endurance of difficulty only to be equalled by their personal attractions. As the Grenadier Guards marched past, the rain came down in torrents, and the Prince of Wales was as little disconcerted as the oldest veteran in the ranks. His royal highness was immediately recognised by the group around the saluting-flag, and the remarkable steadiness with which he headed his men in the face of the storm of rain then falling was the subject of universal remark.

After the review the royal party returned to Dublin, whence on the 26th they proceeded to Killarney. The stations along the route were filled with enthusiastic crowds, who cheered heartily as the train passed. Most of the stations were gaily decorated. The Queen was received at Killarney with a tremendous display of loyalty. Her Majesty was conducted to her carriage by Lord Castlerosse, who rode on the right of the carriage, and Mr. Herbert, as lieutenant of the county, on the left. Flags waved on every side, and when the Queen passed down the road leading to the town where the people were allowed admission, and where they congregated in thousands, the cheering was most enthusiastic. The assemblies on the five monster galleries erected by Lord Castlerosse along the entire route, joined with the thousands on the road in the heartiest demonstrations of welcome. The Queen seemed greatly impressed and highly pleased with the enthusiasm of the people; when the cortege got down amongst them she bowed repeatedly to the right and left with a marked and gracious manner, and frequently smiled with gratification at the eagerness with which the peasantry—men and women—rushed round the carriage to see and cheer. In about three-quarters of an hour her Majesty arrived at the terrace in front of Killarney-house, where she was received with loud cheers by a respectable assemblage, and by Lord Castlerosse and his lady. Her Majesty was most friendly in her manner, and also very animated. She stood on the terrace for some minutes looking around on the magnificent scenery before her eyes, and shook hands warmly with the host and hostess amid great cheering. The town was illuminated at night, and there were general rejoicings throughout the whole neighbourhood.

On Tuesday (August 27) the Queen passed the day upon the Lakes of Killarney—a day which will long be remembered as one of the most happy and brilliant ever known amid those enchanting scenes. The weather proved to be the finest that could possibly be enjoyed for visiting the lakes. At first it looked ominous; the water was like glass, the heat was almost sultry, and the sky was obscured by dense masses of rainy clouds, which poured over the mountains in ragged lumps of mist, and turned their rich purple tints to the blackness of midnight. Yet, in spite of all, it eventually turned out one of the most glorious days that has shown upon Killarney for this year at least. It was one of those bright yet sometimes cloudy and calm days which are above all others the best suited for showing off the marvellous colours of Killarney to the greatest advantage. At twelve the royal party embarked at Ross Castle, amidst the cheers of thousands, and in the presence of an immense flotilla of boats, that formed the train of the Queen's barge during the day. In the state barge were the Queen, the Prince Consort, Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, Princess Alice, Princess Helena, Lady Churchill, Earl Granville, and Lord and Lady Castlerosse. After rowing round Innisfallen, and coasting under the Toomies and Glana Mountains, the royal party landed at one o'clock, and after a short excursion through the demesne, they sat down to a magnificent dejeuner at Glana Cottage. The stay here was an hour and a half. After re-embarking, the procession of boats, the royal boat leading, went through the middle of the Torc Lake, threaded the well-known long range, and passed the Eagle's Nest into the upper lake *en route* to Derry Cunnihy. This point was reached at four o'clock, when the Queen and party landed and partook of tea. On the return the boats passed through the Muckross Lake and under the old Weir Bridge, through the lower lake to Ross Island, where they landed amid renewed acclamations. The Royal party returned to Killarney House, entered the carriages in waiting, and, escorted by cavalry, started for Muckross Abbey, the seat of Mr. Herbert, where her Majesty was received with deafening cheers by a large assemblage. The Queen spent a most agreeable day, and appeared all through to be greatly delighted, and repeatedly expressed her unqualified admiration of the scenery. His Royal Highness the Prince Consort said many portions were sublime. So charmed was the Queen that she stayed on the lakes nearly two hours longer than was originally proposed.

The following day, Wednesday, was spent by her Majesty at Muckross, the seat of Colonel Herbert. In the morning, the Royal party, attended by Colonel Herbert, drove round Dinis Island, and other portions of Muckross Demesne, They afterwards visited Torc Lake, to witness a stag-hunt; and, although a stag was started, all the efforts of men and hounds failed to drive him into the lake. There was a great assemblage of boats crowded with respectable people, who loudly cheered her Majesty. The Queen remained on the lake till six, and the State barge went repeatedly through the flotilla of boats. The Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred rowed about in a race-gig. After six the Queen returned to Muckross, where she passed the night.

Her Majesty took her departure next morning from Killarney, and was received at Mallow by a guard of honour, and an immense number of the people of the neighbourhood, who welcomed the Queen with enthusiastic cheers, which were again and again renewed. The only incident, it appears, which was wanting on the journey down to give the utmost *eclat* to the demonstration was on this day supplied. A youthful party, the fairest and most attractive of the proverbially beautiful ladies of Mallow, appeared on the platform in full dress costume of the purest white, and gracefully made their obeisance as the royal sarriage showed and came to a stand. They then approached and presented her Majesty with a magnificent bouquet, which was graciously accepted with expressions of gratitude. At the Limerick Junction, too, a vast crowd was collected, amongst whom were some of the principal inhabitants of the counties of Limerick, Waterford, and Tipperary. A portion of the assemblage was composed of the frieze-coated inhabitants of the district, who gave vent to their loyalty in enthusiastic hurrahs. At Thurles the station was filled with a large number of persons, who greeted her Majesty as she passed with loud shouts of welcome. The train passed Templemore at 3.46 p.m. at a slow pace, where a guard of honour of constabulary was drawn up, in addition to a large number of gentry of the district. The station of Roscrea was tastefully decorated with evergreens, and was filled with a large and fashionable assemblage. Great enthusiasm was manifested at Portarlington, where also a large concourse of people was stationed, who cheered greatly. At Lyons, the beautiful residence of Lord Cloncurry, flags were displayed, and a triumphal arch was erected. On a platform, which was tastefully decorated with evergreens, his lordship's family and domestics were assembled, who greeted her Majesty with loyal manifestations. The train arrived at Kingsbridge at 5.59, having performed the entire journey from Killarney to Dublin, a distance of 186 miles, in five hours five minutes. The terminus was literally crammed with ladies, and as her Majesty alighted she was received in the most cordial manner.

The Lord Lieutenant and a numerous suite of the viceregal household were in attendance to receive the royal party, and her Majesty having seated herself, her equipage drove at a slow pace, preceded and followed by the usual guards of honour, along the principal streets of the city, to the terminus of the Kingstown Railway. The reception of the Queen throughout this long route was most hearty and enthusiastic; in fact, it amounted to a perfect ovation, in which all classes of the community joined. The scene in Sackville, Capel, Mary, Henry, and Westmoreland streets was beyond description. As to demonstrative enthusiasm, the streets were not only blocked by masses of people, but every window, house, and cab-top was occupied. Cheers greeted her Majesty, who was constant in acknowledging the acclamations of the people. The day was observed as a general holiday. The shops were closed, half-holidays were granted, and business was generally suspended. Her Majesty arrived at Kingstown at 6.46, where she was received with every demonstration of

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loyalty and affectionate regard by the respectable crowds who thronged every space from which the Queen could be observed. From the terminus her Majesty immediately proceeded on board the royal yacht, which during the night remained at her moorings, and sailed on the following morning for Holyhead. Her Majesty and the Royal Family proceeded from Holyhead direct to Balmoral, where they arrived on the afternoon of August 31st.

DISASTROUS FIRES IN LONDON.

The year 1861 will long be remembered in the annals of metropolitan conflagrations for the number and gravity of its fires. The conflagration which occurred in June last near London-bridge can only be compared for grandeur and duration with the Great Fire of 1666; and it still stands prominent for value of materials destroyed; but the number of disastrous fires which have followed it in quick succession is something literally appalling.

A most destructive fire broke out on the evening of August 30, on the premises of Messrs. Harrison and Wilson, sugar refiners, situate in East Smithfield, and within a few yards of the St. Katherine's Dock. The premises consisted of an immense block of brick buildings, covering more than a quarter of an acre of ground, about eighty feet in height and fifty in width, containing nine stories. The workmen, fifty in number, were on the point of leaving off work when the alarm was given that fire had broken out in the basement of the building. This portion of the premises contained several cisterns filled with the boiling sugar, and materials used in the refining process, which exploding one after another tore up the flooring of the upper rooms, through the apertures of which the flames rapidly ascended, and in less than a quarter of an hour after the fire had been discovered the whole building was in flames, from the cellars to the top story. The workmen were chiefly engaged in the upper part of the building, and their retreat downwards being entirely cut off by the volumes of smoke and flame rising in all directions, their position was a most critical one. The scene presented at this time was one of the most exciting description; the cries of the men for help, the shrieks of the females amongst the dense crowds that had assembled, the shouting of the firemen, who just at this time arrived with their engines, and the hissing and crackling of the flames, presented a scene not often witnessed. The building standing detached, there were no means of escape by getting on to the roofs of other houses. Several of the men now jumped out of the windows at the back of the building on to the roof of the boiling houses and sheds, and were severely injured in their descent. They were immediately conveyed in cabs to the London Hospital. By this time the fire escapes arrived, but being too short to be effective, owing to the great height of the building, ladders were procured and attached to them, and the remainder of the men were rescued from their perilous position. The engines of the brigade and the steam-engine of Messrs. Shand had in the meantime been brought to bear upon the mass of fire, but with little apparent effect, and it soon became evident that no efforts could save the building and its contents from total destruction. Large flakes of fire were being thrown high up in the air, which descending upon the roof of the opposite premises, occupied by Messrs. Golding and Son, carmen, set fire to them, and it was only by dint of great exertion on the part of the firemen that Messrs. Golding's premises were saved from destruction. About eight o'clock the fire was got under, nothing remaining standing but the bare walls of the sugar bakery, the whole plant and stock being entirely consumed. The loss of property is estimated at £50,000. Messrs. Harrison and Wilson are insured, it is understood, to the full amount of their loss. The counting-house and offices of the firm, standing next to the bakery, but detached from it, escaped injury except from water. [The above disaster is said to have been occasioned by the carelessness of one of the workmen in throwing some waste paper down "a lift," whereby it came in contact with a lighted gas-burner in the room beneath. We have stated that some of the men had an extremely narrow escape; one poor fellow who fell from a rope has since died.]

Three large fires took place in London on September 4.

The first was at Limehouse. About two o'clock in the morning, the extensive premises of Mr. J. Seaton, cooper and packing-case maker, consisting of a cooperage, packing-case factory, and timber-yard, were discovered to be on fire, and before any material progress in checking the spread of the flames could be made, the adjoining cooperage of Mr. Woodley, also of considerable extent, became ignited. The fire raged with great fury till after 5, when it was checked by the vast quantities of water poured upon it by several engines, and shortly afterwards was finally extinguished.

Almost immediately after the extinction of this fire, the firemen were called to Lower Thames-street, where the large tea warehouse of Messrs. Batten, extending nearly as far back as Monument-yard, and six floors in height, was enveloped in flames. In a very short time after the first outbreak, the flames, rushing through the back windows, ignited all the adjoining houses in Fish-street-hill, and also a fruit warehouse in King's Head-court, behind Monument-yard. Among the former was the coffee-house of Mr. Puddick, where a number of persons who were going by the early steamboats were lodging.

The next conflagration was a still more deplorable one. About twelve at night, a fire broke out in the corn and hay warehouse of Mr. Fox, in London-house-yard, between St. Paul's-churchyard and Paternoster-row. Before the engines arrived, the flames had spread into Paternoster-row, the adjoining tallow warehouse of Messrs. Knight and Son, and several other premises, having caught fire. By half-past twelve the steam fire-engine of Messrs. Shand was on the spot, and though the two warehouses were beyond all hope of being saved, the further extension of the conflagration in Paternoster-row was prevented by the untiring and judicious exertions of the brigade. Their utmost efforts could not secure the houses on the opposite side of Paternoster-row from taking fire more than once, but the flames were never allowed to get a sufficiently firm hold on that side of the street to cause any serious damage. The damage sustained by the Messrs. Longman and Co. is understood to be very severe. Towards one o'clock, the scene from Ludgate-hill and St. Paul's-churchyard was grand. The flames from the tallow warehouse, rising high above the building, cast a lurid glare over the west front of St. Paul's, which brought out every column and cornice into as distinct relief as the clearest daylight, while the opposite side of the dome remained shrouded in the deepest gloom. A dense crowd had assembled, hundreds of whom had climbed over the railing in the churchyard, while every available inch of standing room outside was occupied, the limits prescribed by the police being with difficulty enforced. The scene was also very striking from the bridges, and especially from those points where St. Paul's intervened between the eye of the spectator and the flames. The dome stood out against the illuminated horizon like a distant mountain, while the numerous steeples of the city churches, rising from the dark mass of houses, caught the glare from the unseen flames, and gave a most curious effect to the scene. It was past four o'clock before the adjoining premises could be pronounced out of danger, and the burning ruins were not thoroughly extinguished till considerably later.

Three more fires occurred on the 6th of September. One of them broke out on the premises of Mr. G. Green, a builder, Paul-street, Finsbury, surrounded by numerous houses in Providence-row and Hill-street. The discovery having been made, in the course of a few minutes the Royal Society's escapes attended, as well as several fire-engines. Not a moment was lost in setting this force to work, but nearly half-an-hour elapsed before there could be obtained a sufficient supply of water to feed the steam-engine. Meanwhile, the manual land engines were worked with full vigour, but the flames continued their ravages, and in less than twenty minutes another range of workshops, about sixty feet long, became ignited from one end to the other. The scene then caused the greatest excitement among the inhabitants of Providence Row and Hill-street. Many of the occupants, apprehensive that their dwellings would fall a prey to the fire, continued removing their furniture and children to a distant place for protection. At length an abundant supply of water was obtained, from which the firemen went to work, but in spite of their perseverance the work of devastation continued, and very quickly the premises of Mr. C. Haynes, but let out to several families, numbered 1, 2, 3, and 4, in Hill-street, became ignited. The fire next seized hold of the premises belonging to the London General Omnibus Company, and the straw-loft was soon in a blaze. The firemen kept to their posts, but the flames soon extended to several other houses. The hose of the engines were conveyed round the whole of the blazing piles. By mounting the roofs of the houses in Providence-row and Hill-street, the brigade were enabled to attack the flames at each point, and by that expedient they were at length enabled to stop their further progress; but some hours elapsed before the flames could be entirely extinguished, and not until an enormous amount of property was either destroyed or greatly damaged. Another fire happened on the premises of a carver and gilder in Hackney-road, which destroyed his premises, consisting of twelve rooms, and damaging two others. A fire also broke out in the Minories Arch of the Blackwall Railway, but owing to the timely arrival of the brigade the firemen were enabled to mount the fire escape, and with the aid of the hand pumps confined the fire to the girders and wood lining.

On the 15th of September the men of the London Fire Brigade had work cut out for them. Five fires broke out on that day in different parts of the metropolis. In three of them the amount of damage done was heavy.

Owing to these numerous conflagrations, and the terrible railway accidents which have lately cast such a deep shade of gloom over so many households, the last month has been a peculiarly disastrous one to the metropolis and its neighbourhood.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

On the 25th of August, as formerly mentioned, a terrible disaster occurred on the Brighton Railway, which proved that the excursion "to Brighton and back for half-a-crown," is not always a cheap one. The number of lives lost proved to be twenty-four.

On the evening of September 2nd, another catastrophe occurred. It was caused by a collision on the Hampstead Junction line, between an excursion train and a train composed of ballast trucks. The Hampstead Junction is a line which has been opened within the last two years. It joins the North London at Camden-road station, and passes thence through Camden Town and Kentish Town, by Hampstead, and so on to Kew, where it runs close to the South-Western line, over which passengers wishing to proceed to Richmond are coveyed without a change o carriages. The Hampstead Junction line is much used by persons going from the city to Kew, Richmond, and Twickenham; and on Sundays and Mondays throughout the summer season not only do the ordinary trains fill well, but there are excursions constantly. On September 2 there were two or more special trains to Kew; and it was to one of these the dreadful accident to which we now refer occurred. The precise spot at which the catastrophe took place was on an embankment forty feet high, about 1000 yards on the London side of the Kentish-town station. The time was half-past seven o'clock; and the evening was unusually dark. The driver of the train of ballast trucks was engaged in shunting them off from the up on to the down line. The Kew excursion train, consisting of some 14 or 15 carriages, came in sight, and observing the lights of the engine of the ballast train on the down line, the driver of the excursion supposed it was all clear, whereas only about half the ballast train had crossed from the up to the down line. It now became apparent that a violent collision was inevitable. The scene, as witnessed from the fields below, was terrific. As soon as the engine had struck the trucks, and shivered them into atoms, it leaped from the rails and rolled down the embankment with a hideous dull sound and one or two frightful screeches. The carriages which followed ran on a few feet; but in a second or two the break bounded right over, and was followed by four carriages, in which were a number of passengers. The first two of these carriages jumped into the field, where they lay on their sides, one over the other. The next came with its end upon the second, and when the train came to a standstill, this third carriage remained poised in the position in which it had fallen upon the others. Its coupling irons not having broken, it dragged the fourth carriage half over the side wall of a bridge which is here built over a pathway; and in that position it remained half suspended, but with its hind wheels stuck in the embankment. The inhabitants of the neighbourhood instantly ran to the spot. The moans of the dying, the cries of the wounded, and the lamentations of those who missed their relatives, were to be heard on every side. The ends of the first two carriages had been broken by the fall, and several of the passengers were at once pulled out. They were lacerated and bleeding to a frightful extent. In some instances it was impossible to recognise a single feature, and the unfortunate victims were unable to utter a word. There were a great many young children and babies in the train, and the screams of several of them were heartrending in the extreme. "Father!" "Mother!" "My child!" "My God, my infant!" were the cries that assailed the ears from every direction. Many women on being released from the carriages dropped down in an apparently lifeless swoon. All this time the passengers who had escaped altogether, or escaped with slight injuries, were rushing frantically down the embankment, and terrified women and men were throwing themselves over the fencing and into the fields, regardless of what might occur to them so that they got out of reach of the ill-fated train. The engine lay on its side, still puffing, and with steam rushing forth at all points. While thousands of people collected in the fields, the officials, in order to throw some light on the dreadful scene of confusion, made a fire of two or three of the smashed carriages. The wounded lay here and there, writhing in agony. Men were engaged in dragging corpses from under wheels and axle-trees, and out of carriages that had been crushed like pasteboard. Gentlemen and ladies carried water-cans, bottles, and other vessels, and were constantly giving those drinks which the mangled so greedily asked for. Many ladies ran about with linen for the doctors to bandage the wounded; and themselves assisted in the kind office. The policemen with their lanterns kept a path for those who were carrying the injured to the cabs, vans, and carts, which were now drawn up in a line to the by-road leading out to Kentish-town; and from all sides men, women, and children were running with lamps and lighted candles to what, without the slightest exaggeration, may be termed a field of slaughter. The number of the killed was 11; and of the wounded, from 50 to 70.

Inquests on the above lamentable accidents were opened immediately after their occurrence, and in both cases most voluminous evidence was taken.

After nine days' investigation the inquest on the first disaster terminated in a verdict of manslaughter against Charles Legg, the assistant-station-master at Brighton, for "negligence and want of caution in starting three trains—one at 8.28, one at 8.31, and one at 8.33—in breach of one of the express rules of the company, and of the usual practice, whereby he did in an essential degree contribute to, and indirectly cause, the deaths of the persons upon whom the inquest was holden." To this finding, it appears impossible to take exception; for to start three trains within three or four minutes of each other upon a line full of "cuttings, tunnels, and curves," such as that between Brighton and Hassock's-gate, and upon which, with one or two exceptions, the driver of a train could not see more than a quarter-of-a-mile before him is an instance of decided recklessness in a person situated as the assistant-station-master at Brighton was on the morning of the 25th of August. Here was the primary cause of the catastrophe; and the secondary one was the mistake as to the signals. With regard to the signalmen at the Clayton tunnel, the jury were of opinion that the misunderstanding that took place between them in the working of the telegraph signals was caused by "the hurry arising from the arrival in unusually rapid succession of the three trains, and by the temporary failure of the distance signal to act on the arrival of the first of the three trains;" but they did not attach any blame to the signalmen in consequence, believing that they did their best under the difficult circumstances in which they were placed. Some regret has been felt that a strong opinion was not expressed on the danger of starting trains, under any circumstances, at an interval of only five minutes from one another. For it appears to be the general rule observed on all lines that trains may be run with safety, providing such an interval of time is observed. The accident happened because an interval of only three minutes was allowed to elapse between the starting of the excursion and the ordinary Brighton trains; and it certainly seems to be running things too closely, to place an interval of only two minutes—that is, the difference between three and five minutes—between the perfect safety or instant death of any number of passengers. As to the inquiry regarding the collision on the Hampstead Junction line, the verdict of the jury forms but a poor consolation after such deplorable loss of life. Rayner, the signalman at the Kentish-town station, has been found guilty of manslaughter, and a decided opinion expressed that "the directors and managers are much to be censured in not employing more experienced persons to fill such important situations as those of signalmen." A young man of nineteen, in short, is to be made the scapegoat of a radically faulty system, in which people are allowed to do pretty much as they please, without any special directions to guide them. Everything appears to have gone wrong on the occasion of this accident. The station-master at Kew, contrary to the only express instructions which appear to have been issued that day, started the first excursion train an hour before the time laid down for its return; no special directions were given as to when the several excursion trains were to be expected at the different stations; ballast trains were allowed to pass across the main line at haphazard; excursion trains, without knowing what was before them, rushed through stations before they were even looked for, at the rate of forty miles an hour; and people, ordinarily employed as porters, were appointed to discharge the duties of signallers. Rayner, it appears, was not fitted to be intrusted alone in such a responsible post, and on the first occasion, when a little calmness of mind and promptitude of decision were required, he broke down. What wonder? "I am a porter," he says in his evidence. "I attend to the luggage. I also attend to the signals when my fellow-servant is gone to his meals. I am not the regular signalman. My salary is 14s. a week. I work fifteen and a half hours one day, and ten hours the next day." How can the directors expect anything else from servants thus paid, thus worked, and thus totally devoid of all the qualities which such men, in such positions, absolutely require in order to perform their duties efficiently?

A CHAPTER OF ROMANCE.

An extraordinary story, which reads more like a page extracted from The Mysteries of Paris or of London, than an occurrence in what we are usually accustomed to look upon as real life, comes to us from Rugby. It concerns a young child not quite three years old, and the heir to £14,000 a year, who has just been rescued from a loathsome den in the purlieus of Drury-lane, after having been suckled and fed from its birth among thieves, prostitutes, and beggars. The father of that child was brought up on September 16 on a warrant before two of the Warwickshire magistrates to answer the apparently mild charge of having "wilfully made certain false statements concerning a male infant, born of the body of one Amy Georgina Hill, by Richard Guinness Hill her husband." The prisoner, Mr. Hill, married Miss Burdett, a granddaughter of Sir Francis Burdett, a lady in whose welfare Miss Burdett Coutts, by whom she had been adopted, took the liveliest interest. For several years after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Hill are represented as having lived most affectionately together; so much so, that the latter devised the whole of her property, which is of very considerable value, to her husband in the event of no issue surviving her decease. But an event which in ordinary cases would have increased this happiness suddenly turned it into gall and bitterness. When on her way from Dublin to London to be confined Mrs. Hill was obliged to remain at Rugby, and there the child, who has formed the subject of the present inquiry, was born at the commencement of January, 1859. This child the prisoner registered as "Robert Hill, son of Robert Hill and Mary Hill, maiden name Seymour." About a week afterwards, having prevailed upon his wife to place the child out to nurse, he came to London to make the necessary and proper arrangements, as it was supposed, for that purpose; and in a day or so the child in the care of a young girl, named Catherine Parsons, left for London by train, and was met at the Euston-square station by the father. From that time up to within the last few weeks, a period of more than two years and a half, the mother could obtain no tidings of her lost child. She had been informed by the girl Catherine Parsons that it had been placed in improper hands; but the prisoner succeeded for a time in allaying both her anxiety and her suspicions by fallacious reports of the satisfactory manner in which the child was progressing. At length, when Mrs. Hill would brook no further delay, she was informed the child was dead, then that it had left England for Australia, and finally, after having, as it is alleged, been subject to ill-usage, a separation took place, and the weak woman's rights were confided to the care of those who were better able to look after them than herself. A couple of London detectives soon succeeded in obtaining a clue, which, though it eventually turned out a correct one, might have led to the discovery of any forsaken little one in St. Giles'. A woman informed them that eighteen months ago she lived on the same floor with another woman, who had no children, but who had in her room a child which she had received from a gentleman at a railway station. This woman with the child was tracked, through some of the vilest dens imaginable, to a house situated in a filthy alley, not more than five minutes' walk from two of the greatest thoroughfares of London. In a small apartment on the second floor, in one corner of which lay a man, nearly naked, dying, and around whom were squatted several women, in the most ragged and miserable condition, the whole place reeking with filth and stench, the detectives found the woman Andrews, and the heir to £14,000 a year. The child, almost in a state of nudity, was covered with filth and vermin, sores, and wounds, a dreadful picture of the degraded state to which neglect and ill-usage can reduce humanity. And now the story in all its darkness was brought to light. Andrews with two children—one in her arms, the other in the gutter—was begging in Windmill-street, and one wet Saturday night was accosted by the prisoner. He asked her if she would take care of a child—to treat it like her own—like the little one with bare feet standing in the gutter on that cold, raw, wet Saturday evening in January. If she liked, he added, she might dispose of it, perhaps to another beggar, to attract by the display of such touching misery the sympathies of the passers-by. The bargain was struck on Sunday night, and the night afterwards the father delivered his child, at midnight, to that woman, in the presence of a friend who is now in gaol for theft, and the servant girl who brought the child from Rugby. The child, then about ten days old, was wrapped in a shawl which the mother peculiarly valued. That shawl, which the woman Andrews pawned, has been identified by Mrs. Hill. The box in which the child's linen had been packed was found in Andrews' possession. In short, the identity of the child is said to have been made clearly manifest. [The above extraordinary story was made public several days ago by the friends of Mrs. Hill. It must, therefore, be taken as an ex parte statement. It is not contradicted, however, on any material points by the evidence which has been tendered as yet on the examination of Mr. Hill, who was brought in the custody of the police before the magistrates at Rugby. The only important inaccuracy relates to the amount of property involved in the case. It is stated above that Mrs. Hill's fortune may be estimated at £14,000 a-year. The truth is that the property in bulk, whether in possession or reversion, does not much exceed that sum. Mr. Hill's examination began on the 16th of September, and was continued on the 21st. On the latter occasion he was represented by counsel. After evidence had been heard with reference to the alleged falsification of the register, Mr. Phillbrick, on the prisoner's behalf, objected to the production of evidence on the question of the identity of the child as having nothing to do with the charge; but the magistrates overruled this objection, and both the woman Andrews, in whose hands the prisoner is alleged to have placed the child, and her confederate, Mary Ann Idle, were examined as to their share in the transaction. The little boy was produced in court, and his appearance excited much commiseration. The prisoner was remanded till September 25. The *Dublin Evening Post* has ascertained that Mr. R. Guinness Hill is not related, as at first asserted, to Mr. Benjamin Lee Guinness, and states that Mr. Hill, who bears the Christian name of Guinness, was a relation of the late Mr. Darley, head of the brewery firm of Messrs. Darley and Nicholson, at Stillorgan. For some years after the death of Mr. Darley and the cessation of the brewery establishment, Mr. Hill carried on a malting establishment there. Some years since, as stated in the report of the proceedings, Mr. Hill married, in Brussels, Miss Burdett, a young lady of great personal attractions and large fortune, the granddaughter of the late Sir Francis Burdett, for many years member for Westminster, and niece of Miss Burdett Coutts, who had taken a great interest in her welfare. For some time after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Hill resided in Stephen's-green West, in Dublin, and Mr. Hill carried on the business of a maltster, making sales occasionally at the Corn Exchange.]

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

Home News Office, September 26.

The *Moniteur*, of September 25, says:—"The negotiations between the Porte and several other Powers, for the conclusion of treaties of commerce in conformity with those which have been signed between it and England, France, and Italy, not yet having been terminated, the Porte has demanded that the application of the treaties of commerce with the latter Powers, which had been fixed for the 1st of October next, should be postponed until the 13th of March, 1862. France has acceded to this proposition of the Porte.

A telegram received this morning from the Hague states that the projected visit of the King of Holland to Paris is fixed for the 12th of October—that is, several days after the visit of the King of Prussia to the Emperor of the French.

The Turin *Official Gazette* of yesterday publishes a circular addressed by Baron Ricasoli to the Italian consular agents, in reference to the natural resources of Italy. Baron Ricasoli says the national flag, to which Venice is still wanting, covers 800,000 tons of shipping, manned by 100,000 sailors. He reminds the consuls that the international engagements of Sardinia are the only ones which are valid in Italy, and that the treaties of the former Italian States are to be considered as abolished.

One of the chief aims of those who think the time has come for the abolition of the Papal sovereignty is to show that the guarantees to be given are sufficient to insure the independence of the Holy See. The papers have been asserting and contradicting the existence of a note of M. Ricasoli on these guarantees. Whether in form of a note or not, these guarantees are understood to have been laid before the Powers, and now they are placed before the public in a pamphlet which has just appeared at Paris entitled "Garanties données par le Roi d'Italie pour l'Indépendence du Saint Siège." This pamphlet may be considered as being for the public what Ricasoli's notes are for the governments. The guarantees are essentially those laid down by Cavour, and they are such as to justify the remark made by that statesman, that he apprehended greater opposition to them on the part of the Italian nation than on that of any one else.—"The first and most important point is a free Church in a free State, and interpreted in a manner as it has been nowhere else. Direct nomination of the bishops by ecclesiastical authority, without the intervention of the State, the right of synods and councils, free correspondence with the Pope, and complete latitude for the publication of Pontifical bulls and charges. The pamphlet explains that all these restrictions were made against the encroachments of a foreign sovereign, and fall away with the temporal power. The personal security of the Pope intrusted to the filial loyalty of the King of Italy, and the independence of the Holy See placed under the guarantee of the Powers. The person of the Pope inviolable as well as that of the members of the conclave. The countries which formed the States of the Church and the patrimony of St. Peter will be according to the wishes of the populations united to the kingdom of Italy. Rome, capital of Italy, remains the seat of the Sovereign Pontiff. His Holiness will exercise the Pontificate while conserving all the honours which he has enjoyed. The ambassadors, ministers, &c., of the Powers sent to the Holy Father, as well as the ambassadors, &c., of the Pope to the foreign Powers, will enjoy all the immunities and privileges of the Corps Diplomatique. The Pope to conserve his propaganda, his penitentiary, and his archives. The landed property and palaces of the Pope, both in town and country, will be exempt from all taxes, jurisdiction, and domiciliary visits. The Church of St. Peter and the palace of the Vatican, with all its dependencies, belong to the Pope and his successors. The Holy See will receive, as a sort of tithe, public revenues from his former States. For this purpose a perpetual *rente* of —— will be placed on the Grand Livre of the public debt of Italy. Each Power is invited to contribute an annual income proportionate to the Catholic population of the country. The Pope will be allowed to choose as much as possible his cardinals from among the different nations, according to the proportion of Catholics. A *rente* of — will be given by each nation to the cardinals belonging to that nation. Each Catholic nation to give a certain number of guards of honour, chosen by the legate of the Pope, and kept at the expense of each country. During the election of the Pope no crowd or troops other than the Pontifical Guards to approach the palace of the conclave within a distance of—. The King of Italy to take the solemn engagement towards the governments and people to protect the person of the Pope and the independence of the Holy See."

The trial of Becker, for attempting the life of the King of Prussia, was commenced at Bruchsal on the 23rd September. The accused, on being interrogated, declared that the pistol which he fired at the King was not loaded with ball, and that it was the wadding only which injured his Majesty. He further declared that his intention was only to frighten the king, and to provoke a movement favourable to German unity. Becker then asserted that it was quite by mistake that he took a loaded pistol, but, upon being pressed by the Judge, he admitted that his ideal was Orsini, and that he had hoped the consequences of his deed would have been similar to those which followed the attempt on the Emperor Napoleon. The whole of Becker's speech was very confused and contradictory. The jury gave their verdict on the same day. They declared the accused guilty, and denied that his state of mind was such as to render him irresponsible for his actions. The tribunal then sentenced him to twenty years' imprisonment in the House of Correction, and at the expiration of that time to be banished the kingdom. Becker received the sentence with a smile.

A despatch, dated Constantinople, September 24, says:—"On Sunday last the first conference on the union of the Danubian Principalities took place here. The Porte, England, and France were in favour of, and Russia, Austria, and Prussia opposed to, the union. The conference thus remains without any result."

There comes to us from Warsaw the text of a proclamation addressed by the Polish population to the Catholic clergy, with a view to exhort them not to abandon the cause of the people, to which they have always been attached, but to redouble their patriotic efforts in the cause of religion and their country. In connection with this appeal to the clergy of Warsaw, a proclamation is about to be addressed to the representatives of all the provinces of Old Poland, to convoke them at Herodio, where the first assembly of Poles, Lithuanians, and Ruthenians took place 400 years ago. The deputations are directed to meet at Herodio on the 10th of October next, and the principalities, provinces, and palatinates of the whole kingdom are to be represented.

An imperial ordinance was published at Vienna yesterday, September 25th, prohibiting the meeting of the General Assembly of the Comitat of Pesth, which was to take place on the 30th, and threatening to employ force should the prohibition be disregarded.

FRANCE.

Now that the 1st of October is approaching, the term at which the Treaty of Commerce with England is to be carried into full execution, the shopkeepers in Paris who deal in cotton goods are reducing their prices to a figure quite unprecedented. They fear, it is said, that the French market will be overstocked with British manufactures. Every Englishman they perceive in any public place they imagine to be a manufacturer come to compete with and undersell them.

Active preparations are being made in the ports of France to fit out ships of war for sea. Among them are the Invincible and the iron-cased frigates Normandie, Couronne, Magenta, and Solferino. Intelligence "which," says the *Army and Navy Gazette*, "may be regarded as authentic, has been received in London, to the effect that the Emperor of the French has decided upon adding ten more iron-cased steamships to his navy."

The *Pays* of September 8 announces that an increase in the artillery and the marine will shortly take place.

PRUSSIA.

It is announced that the negotiations for concluding a commercial treaty between France and Germany have failed. The *Daily News* of September 23 says that the cause of the failure is more of a political than of a commercial nature.

Military manœuvres on the largest manageable scale have been performed during the last couple of weeks by the army in Rhenish Prussia. The plan is adopted of making different army corps act against each other. The King and Queen of Prussia have been present; and the manœuvres have been attended by a numerous assemblage of military notabilities from most parts of Europe. Amongst the number we may mention, as representing the English army, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Clyde, the Earl of Cardigan, and Sir Charles Straubenzee.

POLAND.

Although General Lambert, the new Governor of Poland, has shown a marked disposition to relax the stern *regime* which was recently instituted, the national party continue to agitate without intermission. Warsaw is to be placed in a state of siege, if the disturbances are renewed.

A solemn funeral service took place in Warsaw, on September 3, for those who fell in the recent disturbances at Wilna. Every church and synagogue took part in the solemnisation. The shops were closed, and the people wore mourning bands. Tranquillity, however, was not disturbed.

The *Gazette des Postes* of Posen says that nearly 200 ladies of the upper and middle classes have left that city, in one party, to walk on foot as pilgrims, to Czenstochau, near Warsaw, there to implore the intercession of the Virgin in favour of Poland. The place is more than sixty leagues distant from Posen; and many of the lady pilgrims had obtained ecclesiastical permission to be followed by their carriages, to be used if their strength should fail. Several priests were to have accompanied the procession, but the archbishop would not give his sanction to the proposal. Although the ladies are furnished with passports, it is very probable they will not be allowed to cross the frontier into the kingdom of Poland, as the Russian Government may consider the demonstration more of a political than religious character.

The Grand Duke Constantine of Russia has arrived at Dover. As he travelled *incognito*, under the name of Admiral Romanoff, there was no public or official reception.

LATEST AMERICAN NEWS.

An action was fought on the 10th of September near Summerville, Western Virginia, between 5000 Confederates, under General Floyd, and a body of Northern troops under General Rosencranz. The former were strongly posted, and held their ground during the contest, but during the night retreated, abandoning a portion of their baggage and ammunition. The loss of the Federals is reported to be slight. That of the Confederates could not be ascertained, as they removed their killed and wounded. This is the account given at New York. During a skirmish, which took place near Elkwater, Colonel John Washington, of Mount Vernon, was killed fighting on the Southern side.

Seizures of ships partly or wholly owned at the South continue to take place throughout the Northern ports. A despatch from Cincinnati, dated September 4, says the United States' marshal has seized the interest of citizens of the rebel States in merchandise now for sale on commission in that city, amounting to 50,000 dollars.

"The future of American finance," says the city article of the *Times*, "seems a simple problem from the facts already known. The statements of the Washington Government and of the New York journals, however, are wholly in opposition to the deductions of practical persons who view the question by the universal laws that govern the movements of money. To ordinary minds the only points to be ascertained are, what will America during the next year be compelled to spend, and what may she expect to receive? The most sanguine friends of the Government admit that, under the best possible circumstances, there must at least be an outlay of £70,000,000 in excess of the usual income of the Republic. The greater part of this is to be raised by loans, of which £10,000,000 has just been subscribed, and £20,000,000 additional is to be furnished within thirteen weeks. But the raising of loans is simply an operation between the American Government and the American people, and does not in any way create the money which America is required to spend. This must come from the resources of the country. We have consequently to ask if those resources have hitherto been so great that an extra sum of £70,000,000 might at any time have been disbursed without inconvenience; or if, supposing such not to have been the case, there has been any sudden development of them at this moment which will for the first time bring in such an amount? That the course of American trade in past years has not been of a character to render the rest of the world tributary to her to any vast extent is well known, and it is equally a fact that nothing has yet been stated to show that a sum of £70,000,000 sterling, which could not have been spared last year, is likely now to become available. On the contrary, while the expenditure is increased £70,000,000, the receipts for the cotton crop worth £40,000,000 or £50,000,000, are totally to cease. There remains only the export trade in provisions to which the country can look for its main supply of wealth. The harvest this year has been good, but not better than the last, and the European demand is less urgent. Under these circumstances we are brought to the inference that America will have during the next twelve months to pay £70,000,000 more than usual, while she has £40,000,000 less than usual to receive. But this represents only part of the case, because the Confederate expenditure has also to be taken into account, and likewise the heavy extra disbursements incurred during the present condition of affairs by each individual State throughout the Union."

The following communication, in reference to the offer which the Americans have lately made to Garibaldi of the chief command of the Federal army, is taken from a correspondent of the *New York Herald*. It affords a good illustration of Yankee 'cuteness:—

"I can give you some very interesting particulars in regard to the proposition of Garibaldi to join our army, and the probability of his soon entering into the service of the United States. Nearly two months ago our consul at Genoa wrote to Garibaldi on the subject of our civil war. Garibaldi promptly replied, saying that he 'sighed for retirement, but if the great cause of republican government, self-government, free institutions—which is the same throughout the world—was at stake,' he might be induced to relinquish his long-cherished hope of withdrawal from public life, and he begged the consul to express to our Government his deep sympathy in this hour of trial. He concluded his letter with the significant inquiry whether this conflict would result in the emancipation of the slaves? This correspondence was forwarded by our consul to secretary Seward, who communicated the same to the President. Mr. Lincoln immediately directed the Secretary of State to tender to Garibaldi, in the name of the President, the appointment of major-general in the American army, if he would take a part in this great contest. Mr. Seward's reply to Garibaldi, addressed to our consul at Genoa, is one of the most elaborate, studied, and ornate pieces of rhetoric that has ever emanated from his pen, and will be admired when it comes to be published by the lovers of rhetoric throughout the world. It was general in its terms, arguing the point so often presented to American readers, that if Republican government fails here there is no hope for it anywhere else; but as the Government at that time had no policy in regard to the confiscation and freeing of the slaves of rebels, and the Secretary of State did not know whether the Government would adopt a policy on that subject, he dodged Garibaldi's main and important question, and made no allusion to it whatever. But now that General Fremont has made a policy for the Government on this vexed question—in full harmony with Garibaldi's views—the friends of the Italian Liberator are sanguine that he will soon be here to accept the proffered commission in our army."

The *Nationalities* of Turin announces that General Klapka, like General Garibaldi, has refused to take service in the Federal army in America.

Skirmishes are still going on all over the debatable lands between the North and South; but they possess no interest except in so much as they furnish paragraphs and good "headings" for the newspapers. As a specimen the following may be given:—A Captain Shutte goes out with fourteen men of his regiment to watch a ford of the Gaulay River, near Summersville, in Western Virginia. They march boldly eight miles beyond the ford, and are attacked by men in ambuscade: the captain falls, shot through the bowels, and is left, mortally wounded, to die; four of his men are killed on the spot, and six are wounded. Now comes the remarkable fact. There were, it will be seen, but four men left untouched. These, however, "drove off" the rebels, and then retreated, leaving their captain at his own request, but bringing in with them the six wounded men who remained of the party.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

DONCASTER RACES.

The St. Leger.—Wednesday, September 10.

The morning of the St. Leger was, as St. Leger mornings have been, time out of mind, the signal for every street and every avenue to the town to be crowded. Before twelve o'clock (says the *Times*) a mass of moving heads was seen wending its way towards the racecourse, which presented the usual features of a Yorkshire gathering where horse is the object of attention, and horse appears to reign supreme. In the horse fair the sales of blood stock were most attractive, the yearlings from the stud of the Earls of Derby and Scarborough, and Mr. Pedley realising very high prices. The only noticeable feature in the betting market was the increased favour shown to Kildonan, about whom seven to one was freely taken, while outsiders appeared on the decline. The favourite continued firm as on the previous evening, any offer above five to four being eagerly accepted. The mass of visitors who go annually to Doncaster for one day only were agreeably surprised at finding a new terrace-platform at the end of the Grand Stand, with such a lavatory behind it as no railway station in England is furnished with. Before the Scarborough-Fitzwilliam Stand stood the carriage of the former nobleman, but the latter was unfortunately absent, a fall from his horse while cub-hunting, on Saturday morning, having broken his collar-bone. Of the two races before the St. Leger slight heed was taken, and at three o'clock the clerk of the scales was heard to call for "Any jockey not weighed for the Leger?" Punctual to the moment the field of eighteen mustered at the starting post, after having entered the paddock and taken their canters. At the sixth attempt they got off nearly in a line, the favourite having a very prominent position, while the winner, unthought of even by her owner, lay about the centre of her horses, until symptoms of distress began to show themselves in some of those before her. She was ridden with great patience by her young jockey, who waited at the side of Rogers on the Sage until the moment for going up arrived, when he quitted him, and was soon seen among the leaders. This was the fastest St. Leger ever known, and it is not a little remarkable that the winner of it was offered for sale on Tuesday evening at 1200 guineas. The last bet that we saw taken on the race was 500 to 6 against Caller Ou. Her owner did not back her, and Grimshaw, who was engaged to ride her, begged to be allowed to change his mount; his request was granted, and he rode Camerino.

The St. Ledger Stakes, of 25 sovereigns each, for three-year-olds; colts, 8st. 7lb.; fillies, 8st. 2lb. The owner of the second horse to receive 100 sovereigns out of the stakes. The winner to pay 100 sovereigns towards the expenses, 25 sovereigns for the judge, and 25 sovereigns for the starter. St. Leger Course.

Mr. W. I'Anson's br. f. Caller Ou, by Stockwell (Challoner)	1
Mr. Cookson's ch. c. Kettledrum (L. Snowden)	2
Mr. T. Parr's b. c. Kildonan (Fordham)	3
Baron Rothschild's b. c. Janus (Wells)	4

The following horses also ran:—Billy Dwindles, The Roe, Clarissa colt, Lady Ripon, Brown Stout, Russley, Gardener, Camerino, Conqueror, Aurelian, Imaus, The Sage, Dictator, and York Minster.

Betting—11 to 8 against Kettledrum, 7 to 1 against Kildonan, 9 to 1 against Lady Ripon, 12 to 1 against Imaus, 11 to 1 against Aurelian, 100 to 6 against The Roe, 20 to 1 against Janus, 30 to 1 each against The Sage and Russley, 40 to 1 against Brown Stout, 50 to 1 against Camerino, and 1000 to 10 against Conqueror.

After the horses had taken a preliminary canter, they reached the post precisely at the time set down on the card, but the start was delayed some time through Camerino, the Sage, Conqueror, and the favourite repeatedly breaking away. At last the cry of "They're off" arose, and Camerino was seen in front, but after the first hundred yards had been traversed, he was passed by York Minster, who increased the pace, followed by the favourite next the rails, Camerino going on third, Lady Ripon fourth, Dictator fifth, with Imaus next; the others, headed by Aurelian and the Sage, lying in a cluster at their heels, with the exception of Brown Stout, Janus, and Conqueror, who were last, some distance in the rear. In this order they proceeded without any material change towards the hill, approaching which Lady Ripon was seen to give way, and shortly after fell into the sixth place. The leading horses at the same time got closer together, and on rounding the Fitzwilliam turn York Minster gave way to Kettledrum, who, with Camerino, Caller Ou, and Dictater in close attendance, came on with a clear lead; Kildonan, with Imaus and Russley, lying up. Passing the rifle butts, Kettledrum increased his lead to a couple of lengths in advance of Camerino, Dictator, and Caller Ou, who were followed by Aurelian, Kildonan, Janus, and Imaus, and to these the race appeared confined. On rounding the Red House turn, Camerino and Dictator were disposed of and Caller Ou joined the favourite; Aurelian in company with Kildonan and Janus at the same time came on together. Kildonan hanging in the turn upon Aurelian tore his off-hind shoe off, and destroyed whatever chance he might have had, and he shortly after was out of the race. Approaching the distance the leading horses came on nearly abreast, the favourite having a slight lead, loud shouts at the time accompaning every stride, "The favourite wins;" but shortly after Caller Ou came out, and headed the favourite, who gamely struggled to the end, but despite the utmost efforts of L. Snowden, after one of the longest and gamest struggles seen for some time, he was beaten on the post by a head, Kettledrum defeating Kildonan by ten lengths for second; the latter passing the post a head in advance of Janus, who was fourth, Russley was fifth, Dictator sixth, Imaus seventh, Camerino eighth, and Aurelian next. The last four were Clarissa Colt, York Minster, Billy Dwindles, and Brown Stout. The latter, who never took any prominent position in the race, suddenly gave in on reaching the Red House. Chariton immediately stopped him, and, instead of receiving the ovations of the multitude as a winner, he was left ingloriously to find his way home, accompanied by the multitude who thronged the running-ground. Run in 3 minutes 14 seconds.

The Doncaster Cup, valued 300 sovereigns, three-year-olds 7st.; four, 8st. 5lbs.; five, 8st 12lbs.; six, and aged, 9st. 2lbs. Penalties and allowances. Cup course, about two miles and a-half.

Colonel Townley's Kettledrum, by Rataplan, Mincemeat's dam, 3 years, 7st. 7lb.	(Bullock)	+ w.o.
Mr. Saxon's Brown Duchess, 3 years, 6st. 11lbs.	(Midgley)	+
Mr. Lincoln's The Lawyer, 3 years, 7st.	(H. Grimshaw)	3

The Wizard, Avalanche, Rising Sun, and York Minster also ran.

Betting—6 to 5 on the Wizard, 6 to 2 each against Brown Duchess and Kettledrum, 100 to 8 against The Lawyer, 100 to 7 each against Avalanche and Rising Sun, and 100 to 1 against York Minster. A start was made at the second attempt, Rising Sun, York Minster, and Kettledrum being the first three to show in front, and remained in close company until passing the winning post the first time, which was passed in the following order:—York Minster first, Rising Sun second, Kettledrum third, Brown Duchess fourth, Avalanche fifth, the Wizard sixth, and The Lawyer last. Excepting the first three, they were all running at wide intervals. After rounding the top turn the first three went on in close company almost abreast about ten lengths in advance of Brown Duchess, the others running as before. After going over the hill the first three were close together, Rising Sun having a slight lead, the others seeming not to have made up much ground. Upon reaching the mile post The Lawyer went forward and left the Wizard last. From this point, however, the lot gradually got into closer company, and soon after passing the Red House were pretty well together. At the bend The Lawyer and The Wizard were the first two horses, the former having a little the best of it. The Wizard, however, seemed unable to maintain his position; and The Lawyer, opposite the stand, had to yield to Kettledrum. At this point Brown Duchess was improving her position every stride, and caught Kettledrum on the post, the two finishing in a dead heat. The Lawyer was third, beaten three lengths, who was three lengths in advance of the Wizard. Avalanche was a bad fifth. York Minster and Rising Sun were pulled up soon after passing the half distance, and did not pass the post. Subsequently, an arrangement was made between Mr. Saxon and Colonel Towneley, viz., the Colonel to have the cup, and Mr. Saxon to receive £150, which is tantamount to an equal division of the stake.

The Nursery Plate of 200 sovereigns, for 2 year olds. Last mile.

Mr. Villiers' Silkstone, by Touchstone, 6st. 9lb. (Hardcastle)	1
Sir J. Hawley's Salamanca, 6st. 4lb (Parsons)	2
Captain Christie's My Partner, 8st, 1lb. (Fordham)	3

Twenty others ran.

Betting.—4 to 1 against Silkstone, 6 to 1 each against Haddington and Victrix, 7 to 1 against Pot Pourri, 8 to 1 against Beverley, 12 to 1 against Tommy Jones, 100 to 6 each against Tim Whiffler and My Partner, and 100 to 8 against Spark. Won by three-quarters of a length, a head between the second and third; Victrix fourth.

CRICKET.—ALL ENGLAND ELEVEN v. AUSTRALIA.

This match is now finally settled. Mr. Mallam, the representative of the firm of Spiers and Pond, of Melbourne, attended on the ground at Aston Park, Birmingham, recently, and arranged with the following players, who have all signed an agreement to visit the antipodes, namely, H. H. Stephenson (unanimously elected captain of the team), Caffyn, E. Stephenson, Mortlock, Griffith, Sewell, Wells, Tom Hearne, G. Bennett, Mudie, Lawrence, and Iddison. We must congratulate the Australian public in having secured so good a team, for, leaving out Parr, Hayward, and Carpenter (who have declined on account of domestic motives), a stronger twelve could scarcely have been found to really represent England. The Australians should think themselves favoured in having so enterprising a firm to undertake the risk of an outlay of something like £7000; the terms being a first-class passage out and home, all expenses whilst there, and £150 per man in cash, to be deposited before they leave England, which it is said will be by the Great Britain, sailing on October 18th. We heartily wish them a good voyage.

MR. J. C. HEENAN.

Heenan, or some one on his behalf, has addressed the following letter to the New York *Spirit*:—

"Washington, August 15, 1861.

"In consequence of certain remarks that have recently appeared in English journals in which my name is again brought forward in connection with the championship, I wish, through you, to say a word. It is said that Mace, now that he is champion, desires above all things to meet me; and it is also said that he is willing to make a match for the championship, and for as much more as £2000 a-side. Now, if there is any sincerity in this offer, it affords me an opportunity to say what I will do. Notwithstanding the unfair manner I was dealt by when I was in England (from which I entirely acquit Tom Sayers), I am willing to try her maxim of fair play once more, and will fight the best man that England can produce for the sum of £2000 a-side; and, if Mace is thought to be her best man, I will, of course, fight him. I allude to him in this way because I do not think he is her best man, and because when I was in England last I was frequently abused by many writers for the reason that Tom Sayers was a smaller man than myself. In making this offer, I of course intend to include the winner of the impending match for the championship between Mace and King, and though I consider that I already own the belt, you may, as a matter of form, challenge for that too. Let me say, however, that in consequence of the manner in which I was hunted and harassed when endeavouring to train before, and also in consequence of the ruffianly treatment I received from the crowd at Farnborough at the conclusion of my fight with Sayers, I would prefer to fight Mace or his conqueror, or whoever the selected man may be, on this side of the Atlantic—say in Canada. In that case I would relinquish to him out of the main stake £500 for his expenses, and give him a bond in £1500 more guaranteed against any private interference with the fight in my behalf. If, on the other hand, I am required to go to England, I shall expect the same allowance and an equal guarantee.

"On these terms (which I believe are as fair as can be made) I will meet Mace, or any other man, whom Englishmen may prefer, for the championship of the two hemispheres; and if the latter portion of my offer is the most acceptable, I will go to England as I went before, alone and without local influence, and test again, by a still more deliberate verdict, the force of that other British maxim, which infers that the best man may be allowed to win, even though he be a stranger and not a Briton born.

"Please send these views of mine forward, and whenever you get an answer, and will notify me of it, I will place in your or any indicate hands, as much money as the other parties may required to bind the match, or as a first deposit. Hoping earnestly that you may succeed in having this match made, or, if declined, that there may be an end of pretended English offers in connection with my name, I remain, yours respectfully,

"John C. Heenan."

Death of Benjamin Caunt, the ex-Champion.—On September 10, Mr. Benjamin Caunt, of the Coach and Horses, St. Martin's-lane, was found dead in his bed. For some time past he had been in bad health and under medical treatment. The deceased, better known as "Ben Caunt," was for years an active member of the prize ring, fought many pitched battles, and ultimately obtained the belt as champion. This he was afterwards compelled to resign, being beaten by the "Tipton Slasher." He had latterly been much distressed in his mind, and had, it is said, taken to drinking rather freely, having a few years since lost two of his children at the fire which took place at his house. Since then, he had lost his wife by death; and, finally, the license to his house was suspended; and although he appealed to the quarter sessions, he could not obtain a reversal of the judgment. The deceased was in his business the whole of the day preceding his death attending to his customers. At night he complained of slight indisposition, but retired at his usual hour to rest. The following morning, one of the domestics, on going to his bedroom, was alarmed at finding him dead. Medical attendance was obtained, but it was of no avail, as he appeared to have been dead two or three hours. The deceased was between forty-five and fifty years of age.

Ten Mile Race between a Seneca Indian and three English Champions.—Two months since, Deerfoot, an Indian of the Seneca tribe, arrived in this country, and at once challenged the English pedestrian champions to try their speed with him. Matches were made for him, and the Indian was soon fully provided for. On Monday, a race of ten miles between John White, of Gateshead; J. Brighton, of Norwich; and E. Mills, of Bethnal-green; and Deerfoot, for the Champion Ten Mile Cup, and £50 for the first man, and £10 for the second, came off at Hackney Wick, in the presence of between 3000 and 4000 spectators. White, considered the fastest runner of the day, accepted the ten-mile challenge; so did Mills, the six-mile champion; and J. Brighton, of Norwich, the four-mile champion. Mills defeated the Seneca Indian by a few yards, in a six-mile race, at these grounds, a few weeks since, and the Indian last week defeated White at Salford in a four-mile run. The competitors had to traverse sixty-eight times round the ground to complete the ten miles. When the word was given for the men to appear on the mark, Deerfoot appeared in a wolf-skin, a feather in his head-band, and tinkling bells round his waist. When the bell rang for the start Brighton was found to be a defaulter; and when Mills and White appeared, looking very diminutive in comparison to the "Red Jacket," "Off" was pronounced, and the trio departed, White with the lead, Mills second, Deerfoot last, and so they continued for half a mile, when Mills took the lead, which he kept to the mile and a half, when the Indian went to the front amidst loud cheers. White then tried to recover the lead, which he gained, but failed to retain, and at three miles had to succumb through his foot giving way. The remainder of the race between Mills and the Indian was of an exciting character. Ever and again Mills struggled hard to leave his opponent, but the Seneca representative occasionally shot ahead in a manner which surprised the spectators. There was not a yard between the two at the seventh mile, when the Indian forced the pace, and on commencing the eighth, went right away; when Mills, who was evidently in pain, gave in. The Indian finished at his leisure, in fifty-four minutes twenty-five seconds. Deerfoot has entered into an agreement to run ten miles with John Levett, a well-known pedestrian. Great interest is excited by the match from the fact that, although Levett has accomplished the distance of ten miles in the shortest time on record, his opponent will allow him a minute's start. The race will take place on the 30th instant, at the Rotunda Gardens, Dublin.

Great Boat Race for £100.—A race for £100 a side, came off on the 19th instant, and attracted a large number of spectators. The competitors were George Everson and George Hammerton, the former from Greenwich, and the latter from Kingston. The distance was Putney to Mortlake. Betting was two to one on Hammerton, and a good deal of money changed hands on the occasion. After a spirited race Everson won easily by four lengths.

Arrangements have been made with Mr. Charles Hathaway, of Philadelphia, the street railway contractor, to transfer the metals and timber of the tramway in Bayswater-road to the Surrey side of the Thames, to form a part of a connecting link of street railways from the Victoria and Pimlico Railway Station to Blackfriars and London bridges.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 19.

Wonga Wonga (s.), 700 tons, Captain Walker, from Adelaide 14th instant. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Whittaker, and family, Messrs. M'Clymont, M'Kinley, and son, Brooks, and 14 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

New Moon (s.), 50 tons, Captain Kyd, from the Macleay 17th instant. Passengers—5 in the steerage. W. Dalton, agent.

Evangeline, American barque, 487 tons, Captain Gregory, from San Francisco 26th September. R. Towns and Co., agents.

Sarah Ann, brig, 134 tons, Captain Randle, from South Sea Islands. C. Smith, agent.

Perseverance, schooner, 80 tons, Captain Smith, from Ragland Creek 9th and Keppel Bay 11th instant. Captain, agent.

H. M. s.s. Miranda, 15 guns, Captain Glyn, from Otago 10th instant.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 19.

Waratah (s.), for Wide Bay.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 19.

Ernestine, for South Sea Islands; Edmond Walfram, for Nagasaki; Wonga Wonga (s.), for Adelaide; Queen Mab, for Valparaiso; Summer Cloud, for Hongkong; Spray, for Batavia; Boomerang (s.); for Rockhampton.

CLEARANCES.—NOVEMBER 19.

Queen Mab, barque, 394 tons, Captain Harrison, for Valparaiso, in ballast.

Summer Cloud, ship, 608 tons, Captain Sabiston, for Hongkong. Passengers—Mrs. Sabiston, child, and servant, and 157 Chinese.

Spray, brig, 142 tons, Captain Hillman, for Batavia. Passenger—Mr. S. Moore.

Waratah (s.), 350 tons, Captain Knight, for Maryborough. Passengers—4 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.—NOVEMBER 19.

Corio (s.), Warlock, from Bellambi, with 280 tons coal; Titania, Porpoise, William Henlet, from Wollongong, with 120 tons coal; Notion, Adolphus, Freak, Grafton, Louisa Maria, Gazelle, from Newcastle, with 667 tons coal, 70 tons coke; Kiama (s.), from Wollongong and Kiama, with 290 kegs butter, 10 pigs, 6 calves, 4 horses, 10 cases eggs, 16 coops poultry; Thomas, from the Hawkesbury, with 200 bushels maize, 2000 palings, 40,000 laths, 11,000 shingles, 5000 feet timber, 1 coop fowls, 1 case eggs; Blue Jacket, from Shoalhaven, with 245 bags maize, 6 logs 180 feet timber, 12 pigs; Agenoria, Peacock, Reindeer, Bride, Spray, Ellen, from Brisbane Water, with 1070 baskets shells, 26,000 feet timber, 18 tons wood, 1500 palings, 6000 laths, 200 felloes; City of Newcastle (s.), from Morpeth, with 98 bales hay, 96 bales wool, 3 cases eggs, 21 packages bacon, 2 coops poultry, 4 horses, 14 casks tallow, 270 hides, 6 bundles skins, 1 cow, 2 calves.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—NOVEMBER 19.

Louisa Maria, Petrel, Liberty, Grafton, Atlantic, Pacific, Cumberland, Albion, for Newcastle; Bride, Angus and Henry, Ellen, Uncle Tom, Peacock, Spray, for Brisbane Water; William and Mary, for Terrigal.

IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 19.

Evangeline, from San Francisco: 11,250 sacks wheat, 1500 bags oats, R. Towns and Co.

Wonga Wonga (s.), from Adelaide: 300 bags flour, 242 rams, Order.

Sarah Ann, from South Sea Islands, 80 tuns cocoanut oil, C. Smith.

Perseverance, from Raglan Creek, 105 bales wool, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.

EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 19.

Yarra Yarra (s.), for Brisbane: 22 bags salt, 100 boxes soap, 44 bags salt, 50 cases geneva, 20 hogsheads rum, 2 cases sardines, Leverrier, Currier, and Co.; 1 package tobacco, 13 packages, Church, Brothers; 10 packages tea, E. and W. Paul; 417 bags sugar, 1 package opium, 150 bags flour, 14 bags maize, 38 packages tea, 25 packages, Tidswell, Wilson, and Co.; 2 packages tea, 18 bags sugar, Wollen, Brothers; 5 cases wine, 11 bags salt, 1 cask ale, 34 bags sugar, 8 packages, T. Skinner; 1 package opium, Foss, Son, and Co.; 3 hogsheads brandy, 3 hogsheads rum, 11 bags salt, 10 cases whisky, 9 packages, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 50 cases geneva, S. A. Joseph; 1 cask coffee, 2 packages snuff, H. M'Crea; 1 package opium, Elliott, Brothers; 6 bags 1 case coffee, 9 packages sugar, 53 packages, G. S. Leathes and Co.; 2 packages tobacco, Lender, Muller, and Co.; 20 packages tea, Croom and Co.; 21 mats sugar, Fairfax and Co.; 1 case, Boddington and Sons; 5 packages, Vennard and Stevens; 82 furnace bars, 1 stove, 6 packages, P. N. Russell and Co.; 1 roll lead, D. Weir; 5 hogsheads beer, J. Marshall; 40 bags flour, 2 tons salt, Keele and Co.; 1 package, J. and S. Thompson; 2 packages, Flavelle, Brothers; 1 box, J. Duguid; 6 cases, F. Geard; 2 packages, Hoffnung and Co.; 30 packages, Friend and Son; 3 packages, Rabone, Fees, and Co.; 3 packages, Frazer and Co.; 12 packages, Stanford and Co.; 1 case, E. and W. Paul; 1 case, Sands and Kenny; 50 bags flour, 8 cases, N. Caston; 25 bags flour, 2 cases wine, L. and S. Samuels; 180 bags flour, 11 bags bran, T. C. Breillat; 30 bars iron, 42 packages, J. B. Holdsworth; 12 packages, Lane and Co.; 1 bale, Hall and Alderson; 1 case, Gregory, Cubitt, and Co.; 8 packages, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.; 2 packages, Younger and Son; 9 packages, Prince, Bray, and Ogg; 2 cases, Willis, Merry, and Co.; 16 bags potatoes, J. Hughes; 7 packages, J. Isaacs; 1 case, Buchanan, Skinner, and Co.; 41 packages, Chapman and Co.; 5 rolls lead, A. Cornwall; 4 hogsheads ale, J. G. Waller; 6 anvils, 36 rods, 5 packages, Levicks and Co.; 1 case, Armitage and Co.; 11 bags salt, G. A. Lloyd and Co.; 6 packages, Jackson and Hurley; 2 cases, Bank of Australasia; 1 keg, J. Lavers and Co.; 4 packages, Fairfax and Co.; 2 cases coffee, 2 packages, A. Haydon and Co.; 10 cases claret, Flower, Salting, and Co.; 2 packages, Illidge; 20 hogsheads beer, R. and F. Tooth; 5 casks, Meiklejohn; 10 casks cement, Cowtishaw; 1 skiff, Dunlop; 5 packages, Ashdown and Co.; 1 boat, Reynolds; 5 packages, Davey and Hunter; 1 package, Hall and Alderson; 1 case, J. Moore; 1 case, Weekes and Co.; 1 case, Jackson and Hurley; 7 cases, Hunt; 3 packages, Vickery; 9 barrels treacle, Colonial Sugar Company; 10 bags potatoes, 2 kegs, Bond; 44 bars 3 bundles iron, 2 packages, Iredale and Co.; 20 packages, Kohn and Co.; 2 packages, Sherwood and Co.; 1 bale, G. Smith; 3 packages, S. H. Lewis; 1 bale, A. and E. A. Levy; 46 bags potatoes, Short; 77 bags maize, 120 bags flour, Anderson, Campbell, and Co.; 2 cases, Dangar, Gilchrist, and Co.; 7 packages wine, Baar and Co.; 1 buggy, S. C. Burt; 36 bags maize, Ferris and Son; 2 packages, H. F. Palser; 5 cases, M. Moss; 13 sheets iron, Bown; 84 cases fruit, Woodward; 1 cask, Coates; 57 packages fruit, 30 bags maize, 1 horse, 3 kegs, Griffiths; 2 casks, Starkey.

Summer Cloud, for Hongkong: 498½ ozs. gold, H. L. Apps; 604½ ozs. gold, Jow Fun; 702 ozs. gold, Johnson; 3½ ozs. gold, Nom Hing; 42 bags beche-de-mer, 29 packages metal, 1091½ ozs. gold, Tin Wah; 430¼ ozs. gold, Ah Cheong; 56 ozs. gold, Tin Skin; 103¼ ozs. gold, Cho Hing; 946¼ ozs. gold, Ateak; 1 case, C. Cell; 3 cases wine, 1 case, Griffiths, Fanning, and Co.; 3 cases wine, Tucker and Co.; 460 tons coal, 1580 bags flour, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co. Total, 4534¼ ozs. gold.

Spray, for Batavia: 103 tons coal, 1406 bags flour, 50 tierces beef, 20 pieces plank, H. Moore.

SHIPS' MAILS.

MAILS will close at the General Post Office, as follows:—

FOR HONGKONG.—By the Summer Cloud, this day, at noon, if not underway.

FOR VALPARAISO.—By Queen Mab, this day, at noon, if not underway.

FOR BATAVIA.—By the Spray, this day, at noon, if not underway.

FOR NEW ZEALAND.—By the Lord Ashley (s.), this day, at noon, if not underway.

FOR GRAFTON.—By the Grafton (s.), this day, at 5·30 p.m.

FOR ROCKHAMPTON.—By the Boomerang (s.), this day, at 6.30 p.m.

FOR ADELAIDE.—By the Wonga Wonga (s.), this day, at 5·30 p.m.

MAILS BY THE BENARES.

General Post Office, November 9th, 1861.

The mails by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's steamer BENARES will be made up at this office, on FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, at 9 a.m., for all letters not addressed to the United Kingdom, and at 11 a.m. for all letters so addressed. Newspapers must be posted one hour before the letters, i.e., at 8 and 10 a.m. respectively.

The following mails will be despatched, viz.:—To the United Kingdom, via Marseilles and via Southampton. To France, and other Continental States (in a closed mail to France). To the Northern Countries of Europe, via (when marked) Trieste. To Melbourne, Tasmania, Adelaide, Western Australia, Mauritius, Suez, Alexandria, Malta, Aden, Madras, Calcutta, Bombay, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore, Manila, China, the Cape of Good Hope, and St. Helena.

Registered letters not addressed to the United Kingdom will not be received after 4 p.m., 21st instant, but letters addressed to the United Kingdom will be registered from 9 to 10 a.m. 22nd instant. All letters and newspapers not otherwise marked will be forwarded by this opportunity. Letters intended to be transmitted by any of the special routes above mentioned, viz., "via Marseilles" (in closed mail to France), or "via Trieste," must be so addressed.

Rates.—All letters going to or through the United Kingdom must be prepaid; and the additional charge on those sent "via Marseilles" is 3d. the quarter-ounce. On letters addressed "by the closed mail to France," the colonial postage only (6d. the half-ounce) is required. On letters sent "via Trieste," the postage (as already notified) is 1s. the half-ounce.

N.B.—All letters and newspapers posted in the iron letter receivers must be so posted before 7 a.m., on 22nd instant.

W. H. CHRISTIE, Postmaster-General.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP WONGA WONGA.

THIS splendid steamship, the property of the A.S.N. Company, under contract with the South Australian Government, for the conveyance of the English mail between King George's Sound and Adelaide, arrived yesterday, at 1.16 p.m., after an extraordinary passage of three days 16 hours from Adelaide, thus placing us in possession of English papers in advance of the mail steamer.

We give the particulars of her voyage since leaving Adelaide for King George's Sound with the homeward October mails. She left Glenelg for King George's Sound at 4 p.m. on Saturday, October 26. Until noon of the 27th light favourable winds were experienced, during which the vessel averaged a shade over eleven knots per hour. A very favourable run was therefore anticipated. But at 2 p.m. the wind suddenly flew into the N.W. quarter, and from this time until her arrival at the Sound it continued to blow in heavy gales from the N.W. to W.S.W., accompanied with high cross seas. Barometer 29·22. The passage thus occupied 123 hours, and, considering the boisterous weather, it may be considered one of the quickest on record. The return passage of the Wonga Wonga was made under most unfavourable circumstances, strong easterly winds being met with immediately after leaving the Sound, which continued without intermission or abatement throughout. Barometer, 30·40.

The Wonga Wonga arrived at the Lightship at Adelaide, early on Thursday morning, the 14th instant, but on account of the tide, she was unable to proceed over the bar until the day had far advanced. In the meantime the ballast was thrown overboard, and portion of coals shifted from the after hold into coal-bunkers, in order to trim her to an even keel. She finally left Adelaide on Friday, the 15th instant, at 4·30 p.m., and experienced moderate N. and S.E. breezes, with thick foggy weather throughout the run to Sydney, owing to which cause steam was eased throughout the night of the 18th instant, and the engines were compelled to be stopped on the 19th instant, at 8 a.m. off Botany, owing to the dense fog. We have to thank Captain Walker for his politeness in obtaining English papers, and at the same time to congratulate him on having made such a remarkably quick passage. Several vessels were in sight off Wilson's Promontory.

[In consequence of the cradle of the slip breaking down, it was found impossible to launch the Rangatira on Monday night, as intended. On the arrival of the Wonga Wonga at the wharf, it was immediately determined to send her back to Adelaide, to carry the outward mail to King George's Sound. They at once commenced discharging cargo, and taking in coal from four colliers. As she requires 500 tons of coal for the trip, hands will be employed in coaling all night, and she will receive cargo to-day, and will sail positively for Adelaide this evening, at six p.m.]

CUSTOM HOUSE.—Entered Outwards: November 19.—Reliance, brig, 118 tons, Captain Smith, for Hobart Town; Telegraph (s.), 700 tons, Captain O'Reilly, for Brisbane.

The New Moon (s.) brings up 140 bags corn, 80 bags potatoes, 3 coops fowls, 12 boxes eggs. The Margaret, Avenger, Reaper, and Lola Montez were inside the bar, loaded and ready for sea. The Terara and Revenge were coming down the river.

The Evangeline, from San Francisco, had light winds to the equator; crossed in 146° W. lat. 28° N. long. 129·50 W.; carried away main yard; had S.E. trades very moderate. November 8th, passed Norfolk Island. November 9th to 10th, a heavy gale from eastward; split sails, stove bulwarks, and did other damage. November 14th and 15th, strong westerly and S.W. gales; shifted cargo; three streaks list to starboard. Has been off the Heads two days in a thick fog, with light airs and calms. The Electra was to sail for Sydney on the 1st October.

The Sarah Ann is last from Pitt's Island, where she sailed on 21st October. She reports the Freak, brig, as lying there, and also the departure of the Clarence packet for Sydney, which vessel sailed on the 7th October. Two ships were sighted N.E. of Wide Bay.

The Perseverance, from Keppel Bay, sighted the schooner Black Diamond off Clarence Peak on Sunday last.

H.M.S. Miranda, 15 guns, Captain Henry Carr Glyn, left Auckland for Otago on the 4th November, with six officers and 100 rank and file of 70th regiment, under the command of Major G. A. Ryan; arrived at the anchorage, Otago, on the evening of the 9th, all quiet; disembarked troops on morning of 10th, and proceeded immediately for Sydney, via Foveaux Straits. Commodore Beauchamp Seymour, C.B., was expected to leave Auckland in the Pelorus, for the Bay of Islands, on the 6th, with the Governor and a numerous staff. The Pelorus will probably sail at once for Sydney after her return to Auckland from the Bay of Islands. The Fawn remains at anchor in Auckland harbour. The Harrier was expected, but had not returned from her cruise to the Islands when the Miranda left. The Carnarvon, whaler, was seen on Sunday last S.E. of Sydney Heads, in chase of whales; one had been apparently killed, and four others were in sight.

BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

MELBOURNE.

DEPARTURE.

November 19.—Mathias, for Newcastle.

ADELAIDE.

ARRIVALS.

November 8.—John M'Ivan, from London.
November 12.—Viceroy, from Newcastle.
November 14.—Ann and Maria, from Sydney.

THE NORTHAM.—The P. and O. s.s. Northam experienced similar weather to the Wonga Wonga on her passage from Melbourne to the Sound, and was obliged to heave-to for an hour to secure her bowsprit, it being nearly swept away by the heavy sea running. On the 28th ultimo the Northam only steamed 130 miles in the twenty-four hours, while the distance accomplished by the Wonga on the same day was 140 miles, under double-reefed canvas and steam, reaching to the S.W.—*South Australian Register*, November 15.

KING GEORGE'S SOUND.

ARRIVALS.

October 4.—Nassau, American barque, from whaling voyage.
October 5.—Lapwing, American ship, from whaling voyage.
October 22.—Cherokee, American ship, from whaling voyage.
October 31.—Wonga Wonga (s.), from Adelaide.
November 1.—Northam, P. and O. S., from Melbourne.
November 9.—Salsette P. and O. S., from Point de Galle.

DEPARTURE.

November 2.—Northam P. and O. S., from Point de Galle.

OTAGO.

ARRIVALS.

November 1.—Astrea, from Melbourne; Coraki, from Sydney; Winged Arrow, from Glasgow.
November 2.—Monarch, from Melbourne.
November 5.—Ann, Mount Alexander, from Melbourne; Lady Young, from Sydney.
November 6.—Elizabeth Seldon, from Sydney; Star of Tasmania, from Launceston.
November 8.—Oscar (s.), Omeo (s.), from Melbourne.

DEPARTURES.

November 2.—Lord Worsley (s.), for Sydney, via Lyttelton; Clarendon, Yarrow, for Newcastle.
November 4.—Hirondelle, for Sydney, in ballast.
November 6.—Triton, for Newcastle; Curlew, for Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO.

ARRIVALS.

September 13.—Oregon, from Newcastle, 47 days.
September 14.—Electra, from Sydney, 64 days; Crusiaus, from Auckland.
September 17.—Camilla, from Melbourne, 65 days.

DEPARTURE.

September 19.—Abbot Lawrence, for Melbourne: 8000 quarter-sacks flour, 16,701 sacks oats, 300 casks quicksilver, 23,229 sacks wheat.

ENGLISH SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

August 31.—Liberator, from Sydney, 105 days.
September 1.—H.M.S. Niger, from New Zealand.
September 3.—Cashmere, from New Zealand, 98 days.
September 3.—Aurora Australis, from Hobart Town, 100 days.
September 4.—Donna Anita, from Nelson, 115 days.
September 4.—Water Nymph, from Melbourne, 69 days.
September 14.—John Banks, from Sydney, 104 days.
September 16.—Orwell, from Melbourne, 93 days.
September 23.—Swiftsure, from Melbourne, 81 days.
September 25.—Melbourne, from Otago, 105 days.

DEPARTURES.

FROM LONDON.

For Sydney, September 2.—Duncan Dunbar; 3, Star of Peace; 10, Marinus; 17, Ganges, Planet.
For Melbourne, September.—British Trident, Prince of Wales, Ambrose, Nectar, Western (s.s.), Lord Raglan.
For Adelaide, September.—City of Manchester, City of Bristol, Salacia, St. Dunstan.
For New Zealand, September.—Sebastopol, Mermaid, Chili, Evening Star, Lincelles.
For Hobart Town, September.—Ferey, Dunorlan.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

For Sydney, August 28.—Queensland.
For Melbourne, August.—Commodore Perry. September.—Donald M'Kay, Summerlee.

VESSELS LOADING.

AT LONDON.

For Sydney.—Eveline, Maid of Judah, Royal Bride, Tiptree, Granite City, Dewstone, Agra, George Marshall, Warrior, Liberator, Cambodia, Nourmahal, John Banks, Prince of Wales.
For Adelaide.—Northern Light, Claremont, Harwich, Ashburton, Lady Ann, Venilia, Colleen Bawn, Mary Langley.
For Auckland (N. Z.).—Avalanche, Kinnaird, Cashmere, Chapman.
For Canterbury (N. Z.).—Matoaka, Mystery.
For Geelong.—Alliance, Strata Florida, Bosphorus, Wm. Kidston, M'Gregor.
For Hobart Town.—Harrowby, Aurora Australis.
For King George's Sound, Swan River.—Brisk.
For Launceston.—Woodville, Kirkdale.
For Moreton Bay.—Jessie Munn.
For Nelson (New Plymouth, N. Z).—Ravenscraig.
For Otago (N. Z.).—Eleanor, Hannah, Donna Anita.
For Portland Bay.—Heather Bell.
For Port Phillip.—Ann Buckle, Queen of the Clyde, True Briton, Agincourt, Malvina Vidal, Success, Vortigern, Laurel, Queen of England, Heligoland, Strucco, J. G. Richardson, Dover Castle, Blue Jacket, William Kidston, Lady Macdonald, Norfolk, Perekop, Black Swan.
For Queensland.—Saldanah.
For Swan River.—The Bride, Strathallan.
For Wellington (N. Z.).—Wild Duck, John Bunyan.

AT LIVERPOOL.

For Sydney.—Switzerland, Oakland.
For Adelaide.—Summer Cloud.
For Melbourne and Geelong.—Lillies, Royal Saxon, Hope, Zoboah.
For Melbourne.—Chariot of Fame, Great Britain, Arabian, Lord Raglan.

AT GREENOCK.

For Melbourne.—Regulator.

AT LEITH.

For Melbourne.—Neva.

CASUALTIES.

Everdina Elizabeth, Amsterdam to Melbourne, put into Cowes September 4th, with loss of foreyard, rail, &c., having been in collision with a Swede off Start the night previous.

The Lion Belge, Trudden, from Leith to Sydney, with a general cargo, struck on the Lemon Sand, on September 17th, and soon after parted amidships; crew saved.—Yarmouth (Norfolk), September 19.

EMIGRATION.

The Duncan Dunbar, 1374 tons, Captain Neatby, left Plymouth on Monday, September 2nd, for Sydney. She has a full general cargo, including quantities of haberdashery, millinery, brandies, beer, &c., and fifty first cabin and twenty steerage passengers. Among the former are several old colonists, two clergymen, the Rev. T. Fincombe and the Rev. T. Addams, returning to resume their spiritual duties in New South Wales, and the Hon. Mr. Hope, who takes with him three valuable bulls and other stock for improving the breed at Sydney. The Duncan Dunbar has also two racehorses, sixteen merino sheep, and an assortment of fancy poultry, &c.

The *Star of Peace*, 1113 tons, Captain W. C. Mitchell, also sailed from Plymouth for Sydney, on September 3. She has a full cargo of general merchandise, thirty-two cabin and ten steerage passengers, principally old colonists, and a number of valuable cattle and other live stock.

The Sebastopol left Gravesend on September 6, with 223 chief cabin, second cabin, and steerage passengers, and a large and valuable cargo of general merchandise, for Canterbury, New Zealand. A great proportion of her steerage passengers were sent out by Mr. Marshman, the agent for the provincial government. She will be followed by the favourite clipper Mystery, also under engagement to the provincial government, to sail punctually on the 15th October.

The Copenhagen, Captain Godfrey, sailed on August 16th from Plymouth, for Melbourne. Her cargo, a full one, consisted of a valuable assortment of British manufactured goods. Captain Godfrey has on board Halston, a bull, which won the second prize in the Royal Agricultural Exhibition at Leeds, and Mr. Rea's pet cow Ida, a pure Hereford; a mare, belonging to Mr. Learmont, which has won many prizes; a choice collection of singing birds; some white swans from the Zoological Society's Gardens, Regent's Park, and a great variety of poultry.

The Yorkshire, 1100 tons, Captain F. A. Reynell, having embarked a large number of passengers, sailed from Plymouth on the 28th August, for Melbourne.

The Emigration Commissioners have chartered the Jessie Munn to take out emigrants to Brisbane, Queensland, at £12 18s. 5d. per statute adult. The vessel is required to be ready for the reception of passengers between the 14th and 21st of October next.

The Water Nymph, 585 tons, Captain Thomas Stewart, arrived off the Isle of Wight on September 4. She left Port Phillip June 26, rounded Cape Horn July 20, and crossed the line August 8. She brought on freight 50,768 ounces of gold, and a full general cargo. The Water Nymph was continually among icebergs, which compelled her to deviate much from her course. One large berg was fully twenty miles in length by 150 feet in height. Strong westerly winds were experienced as far as Cape Horn, thence to the fine moderate breezes, and the remainder of the passage light breezes and fine weather.

The Percy, Captain Wrankmore, was despatched on September 15, by Mr. Wilcocks, for Hobart Town, with a large number of chief cabin passengers, and a valuable cargo.

THE WARRIOR.—The iron frigate Warrior left Greenhithe on the 19th, for Portsmouth, amid the cheers of the dock labourers. The weather was very calm. The vessel is reported to have answered her helm like a yacht. The Warrior averaged a depth of 25 feet 11 inches—namely, 25 feet 9 inches forward, and 26 feet 3 inches aft. The revolutions of the engines, which worked with beautiful smoothness, were 48. In returning a salute with her 68-pounders, it was found that the sound was less loud than on board wooden ships. The Warrior has as yet only two 100-pounder and four 40-pounder Armstrongs on her upper deck, with two 25-pounder Armstrongs for field-pieces and boat guns. The whole of her main-deck guns, thirty-six in number, are all solid 68-pounders, of 95 cwt. each. There is no other vessel in the world with such a terrific battery. With a pressure of 20 lbs. she ran thirteen knots an hour, although her bottom was foul, and the launching cleats were still on her. She ran the whole distance at the rate of eleven knots. She was successfully placed in dock at Portsmouth on Saturday, the operation being carried out with as much ease and regularity as attends the docking of an ordinary frigate. Since her arrival at Portsmouth she has naturally been an object of great interest to naval officers of all ranks, and by them her beauty of hull and the exquisite finish of her plating have been greatly admired. Her rig has been subjected to considerable criticism, but the "Rifle Tower," or gallery on her deck has astonished all who have yet been on board from its intense ugliness. It is felt, and expressed by many, that in the Warrior England possesses a war ship as much superior to the Merseys and Emeralds of the present day as are those vessels to the Blondes and Hussars of the past. The Warrior is commanded by Captain Cochrane, son of the late Earl of Dundonald.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.—The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamship Northam, which sailed from Sydney on the 23rd and from Melbourne on the 26th July, arrived at Point de Galle on August 13. The mails, having been transhipped to the Nemesis, arrived at Suez on September 5, and the Massilia, with the express portion, reached Marseilles on Friday, September 13; the letters and papers were delivered in London on September 16. The Pera, with the heavy portion of the mails, left Malta on September 10, and arrived at Southampton on the 19th.

The screw steamship Niger, 13, Captain Peter Cracroft, from New Zealand, arrived on the 1st September in Plymouth Sound.—*Home News*, September 26.

Captain Robert Jenkins has been appointed to the command of the Miranda, 15, screw steam sloop, on the Australian station, vice Captain Henry C. Glyn.—*Home News*, September 26.

GREAT BOAT RACE FOR £200.—A race for £100 a side came off on September 19, and attracted a large number of spectators. The competitors were George Everson and George Hammerton, the former from Greenwich, and the latter from Kingston. The distance was Putney to Mortlake. Betting was two to one on Hammerton, and a good deal of money changed hands on the occasion. Shortly before two o'clock the men made their appearance, Hammerton taking up the best position on the Surrey side. After a false start they went away in beautiful style, but Hammerton led immediately, owing to Everson catching a crab. In half a dozen strokes, however, he was again alongside, and then commenced such a struggle as is only seen where two really good men are opposed. For 200 yards they rowed side by side, and then a second time Hammerton led slightly, but his opponent, a powerful man, four inches taller, and much heavier, was soon up with him again. At the end of half a mile Hammerton put on a fine spurt, and drew a yard or two away, a lead which he held to beyond the Point, where Everson was once more level. Hammerton then broke away again, and was upwards of half his length in advance at Craven Cottage. Between here and the Crab Tree Everson gradually collared his man, and now in his turn led, and although another crab threatened seriously to interfere with his progress, he drew in front again, and passed under Hammersmith-bridge a clear length ahead of his opponent. From here to the winning post he gradually increased his lead, and, notwithstanding the magnificent rowing and plucky spurts of Hammerton, won the race easily by four lengths.—*Home News*, September 26.

PORT OF SYDNEY.

IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 19.

Acids, 14 packages	£345	Millinery, 1 case	£106
Beer, 2 packages	12	Medicine, 4 packages	190
Books, 9 packages	495	Machinery, 1 package	30
Brandy, 2 hogsheads 10 cases	79	Nails, 240 packages	461
Boots, 60 packages	1904	Oilcloth, 22 cases	460
Bottles, 26 packages	90	Old tom, 100 cases	56
Blue, 3 cases	120	Oil, 277 packages	702
Buckets, 100 bundles	350	Oilstores, 273 packages	760
Blankets, 17 bales	850	Perfumed spirits, 1 case	30
Coach work, 4 packages	120	Paper, 18 packages	380
Canvas, 9 bales	600	Pianos, 2	240
Cordage, 97 packages	400	Pitch, 20 bundles	40
Cartridges, 42 cases	120	Rock salt, 30 tons	214
Chemicals, 52 packages	392	Rum, 3 hogsheads	57
Candles, 700 cases	960	Stationery, 9 packages	315
Cider, 120 packages	120	Salt, 55 tons	250
Cement, 45 barrels	60	Saddlery, 4 packages	236
Drugs, 36 packages	550	Slops, 30 packages	2300
Drapery, 130 packages	4044	Seeds, 1 case	10
Earthenware, 11 packages	250	Sugar, 20 tons	700
Effects, 15 packages	205	Timber, 290 loads	1800
Firearms, 5 cases	270	Turps, 50 drums	55
Fruit, 21 packages	21	Tinplates, 25 boxes	60
Furniture, 64 packages	1509	Tea, 152 packages	270
Glassware, 7 packages	310	Tallow, 1 cask	8
Hides, 21	10	Vestas, 30 cases	400
Hardware, 260, packages	3126	Vinegar, 140 packages	350
Iron, 120 tons	600	Wool, 205 bales	6080
Ironware, 6½ tons	510	Wine, 14 packages	42
Ironmongery, 94 packages	1508	Woolpacks, 22 bales	532
		Woollens, 3 packages	96

WINDS AND WEATHER.

November 19, 9 a.m.—Queenscliff, S.S.E., fine.
Tamworth, calm, fine.
Newcastle, S.W., hazy, very close.
Mudgee, E., light fine.
Bathurst, S., fine.
Goulburn, N.E., fine and warm.
Yass, calm, fine, cloudy, and close.
Gundagai, calm, very warm.
Wagga Wagga, calm, close, very hot.
Kiandra, N.E., fine, clear, very hot
Albury, N.E., very fine.
Deniliquin, N.W., very fine.

STATE OF THE LINES.

Intercolonial, communication perfect.

Northern	"	"
Kiandra	"	"
Western	"	"
Railway	"	"
South Head	"	"
Adelaide	"	"

SYDNEY HEADS.

	Time.	Winds.	Remarks.
Nov. 19.	9·30 a.m.	South.	Light, and hazy.
	Noon.	N.E.	Moderate, and clear.
	5 p.m.	N.W.	Moderate, and cloudy.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO THE NEXT PUBLICATION.

1861. November.		Sun. Rises.	Sun. Sets.	High Water. Morn.	High Water. After
20	WEDNESDAY	5 3	6 57	9 37	10 3

Moon.—Last quarter, 23rd instant, 9h. 12m. p.m.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1861.

THE Assembly met yesterday, at twenty-eight minutes past three p.m.

In answer to Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. COWPER intimated that no information had reached the Government with reference to a statement on oath, alleged to have been made by Mr. Henley, at the late State trials at Goulburn, to the effect that three or four Chinamen had been murdered in the late riots at Lambing Flat—that although the Government placed no reliance on the statement in question, they had, however, no intention to prosecute Mr. Henley for perjury, and that the Attorney-General had already declined to put Cameron on his trial; also, that a late address of the House to the Governor, with reference to religious equality, had been duly forwarded, and that the reply would be communicated when received.

Mr. COWPER laid upon the table papers relative to the apprehension of James Torpy; correspondence relative to the charitable application of fines; and copies of proclamations on the subject of pleuro-pneumonia. The documents were ordered to be printed.

Mr. CUNNEEN brought up are port from the select committee on the Richmond Bridge Company's Act, which was ordered to be printed, as also certain papers relating to a contract with Mr. J. H. Jones, which were laid on the table by Mr. WEEKES.

In answer to Mr. HOSKINS, Mr. COWPER said that the resolutions passed by the House, on the 19th October, 1860, with reference to the reduction and equalisation of the salaries of Ministers, had been, in some degree, superseded by other resolutions, and that legislation had been greatly prevented by the delay in public business, caused by opposition to the Land Bills.

In answer to Mr. HOLROYD, Mr. COWPER stated that it was not the immediate intention of the Government to issue a new Commission of the Peace. Also, that no valuators under the Land Acts had been appointed, though the offices in question had been offered to several persons.

In answer to Mr. DALGLEISH, Mr. COWPER said that a detailed account of the items headed "contingencies" would be laid before the House, so far as they could be given in detail; and, in answer to Mr. DICK, that it was intended to erect station-houses at the several stations on the Northern line—that no public notice had yet been given—but that the necessary arrangements would be made.

Mr. BUCHANAN, as a matter of privilege, called attention to the case of a second petition lately ordered to be printed, presented by Mr. Piddington, against the Maitland and Morpeth Railway, subsequently to the one which had been reported upon by the Standing Orders Committee as having had a spurious signature attached, which the hon. member asserted to be the case in regard to several signatures to the petition now in question. The hon. gentleman moved the reference of this petition to the Standing Orders Committee, and that the order for its printing be suspended.

Mr. FORSTER, Mr. ROTTON, Mr. DALGLEISH, and Mr. DICK objected to, Mr. GRAY and Mr. COWPER supported the motion, which was carried by 23 to 11.

Mr. CALDWELL and Mr. DICK presented petitions respectively from certain members of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, against the 40th clause of the Publican's Licensing Bill, and from James Killough, praying relief for loss of situation in the police force.

Dr. LANG withdrew his motion relative to immigration, and Mr. STEWART postponed his with reference to compensation to Mrs. Mary Jones until next Tuesday.

Mr. FORSTER moved resolutions censuring the arrangement by which Messrs. Dean and Co. had been appointed agents for the sale of public lands. The honorable member censured the principle of the arrangement by which a high price was to be exacted from purchasers of public lands by the aid of a skilled auctioneer, and maintained that these lands ought to be sold by a Government officer, responsible to the Government and the House. In the course of the honorable member's remarks he called the Speaker's attention to an interjection alleged to have proceeded from the Secretary for Lands, when the galleries were ordered to be cleared. Mr. GRAY then insisted on having them cleared a second and third time, after which an adjournment of the House was moved by Mr. GRAY, and an amendment for adjourning to a later hour in the evening by Mr. WILSON. Some discussion ensued, when both motion and amendment were negatived without division.

Mr. FORSTER then proceeded to show that Messrs. Dean's appointment had been irregularly made, and, alluding to certain charges made against Messrs. Dean's character, expressed a hope that these had been fully investigated by the Government, and could be satisfactorily explained.

Mr. WEEKES pronounced Mr. Forster's allusion to the charges against Messrs. Dean as an unfair abuse of that hon. member's position, and maintained that the Government deserved credit for the new arrangement. The hon. member pointed out various inconveniences of the old system, and instanced the colonial agency as a proof of the disadvantages of submitting such offices to tender.

Mr. LOVE defended Messrs. Dean, and regarded the appointment as calculated to benefit the public.

Mr. HOSKINS regretted the allusion made by the hon. mover to Messrs. Dean's character, but condemned the arrangement and the selection made. He objected, however, to one Minister being singled out for censure.

Mr. DICKSON defended the Government, and approved of the plan of selling public lands through a commission agent.

Mr. WILSON disapproved of committing these lands to be sold by a private arrangement at an exorbitant rate, and could not see that the motion cast exclusive censure upon the Secretary for Lands.

Mr. GRAY would vote against the resolution, and dwelt on the advantages of the new system. The public would impute the singling out Mr. Robertson to ill feeling on Mr. Forster's part.

Mr. DALGLEISH had every confidence in Messrs. Dean's integrity, but considered the Colonial Treasurer's explanation unsatisfactory. The hon. gentleman moved the previous question.

Mr. BUCHANAN maintained that a vote of censure against one, applied to every Minister, that Dean and Co. were able auctioneers, and that the motion was premature and unnecessary.

Mr. STEWART considered the rate of commission extravagant.

Mr. DANGAR would vote against the question being put, and if put, with the Government.

Mr. HAY objected to censuring a single Minister, but thought the principle of selling public land through an auctioneer bad, and the terms of remuneration too high. The hon. member, on Mr. Dalgleish consenting to withdraw the previous question, moved the omission of certain words having reference to Mr. Robertson, and of others to the effect that the appointment ought to be cancelled.

Mr. T. GARRETT and Mr. MARKHAM defended, Mr. HART, Mr. LEARY, and Mr. WINDEYER condemned the arrangement. Mr. RAPER thought the motion trivial, and would vote for neither motion nor amendment. Mr. SADLEIR and Mr. HOLT disapproved of the arrangement, but declined to censure the Government.

Mr. ARNOLD had never heard of such a vote of censure, but defended the appointment, and the character and qualifications of Messrs. Dean at great length. Dr. LANG denounced the debate as discreditable, and these constant attempts to unseat ministers as contemptible. Mr. FORSTER having briefly replied, the motion was amended, and negatived by 34 to 13.

On the motion of Mr. WILSON, the committee on the Presbyterian Church Temporalities Act was instructed to report upon a subsequent Act amending the same.

Mr. FORSTER withdrew his motion relative to the nature of the correspondence withheld from the House on the subject of the nominations for life to the Legislative Council, and moved a resolution transmitting to the Governor certain resolutions lately passed by the House, asserting the expediency of producing the papers in question. The hon. member briefly explained that this motion was a mere formality required to complete the preceding resolutions.

Mr. COWPER reopened the question of the propriety of insisting on these papers, and declared that he had objected to the original motion for their production, which was only carried with the understanding that some of the documents would be withheld.

Mr. HOSKINS dwelt on the necessity of maintaining the previous position of the House, and on the importance of the correspondence.

Mr. BUCHANAN opposed, Mr. MORRIS, Mr. RUSDEN, and Mr. WILSON supported the motion.

Dr. LANG held that every Government had a discretion to refuse papers, the remedy being to turn the Government out.

Mr. FAUCETT spoke in favour of, Mr. REDMAN against the motion.

Mr. FORSTER having replied, the motion was lost by 17 to 14.

The House adjourned to the usual hour next day at four minutes before twelve.

WE have to acknowledge a voluminous and very interesting statistical register for the colony of Queensland. It gives with great detail and extent the various statistics which illustrate the past and present and the probable condition of that most valuable and promising dependency of the Crown. We have watched with great interest its development—firmly believing from the moment separation was pronounced that the proper attitude for the people of both colonies is to realise their mutual dependence, and to feel that their separate advancement is their common prosperity.

If there are some facts contained in these statistics calculated to excite inquiry, and perhaps to justify some little anxiety, upon the whole the evidence is complete that nothing but gross mismanagement—such as with the examples before it would be exceedingly disgraceful—can prevent Queensland from advancing rapidly in population, in wealth, and in commercial importance. Many of these statistics relate to facts which are contained in all similar documents. It has, however, this special interest, that it is the first general report presented to the Parliament of that colony, and that it will be the starting point from whence it will date its progress, as well as the depository from which will be drawn the first facts of its political history. The establishment of the colony has rendered necessary a very great enlargement of its annual expenses. Indeed, its civil list is a most respectable document, and its advance in expenditure from 1860 to 1861 shows a stride of one-fourth, being £7 5s. 4½d. per head for the population as it stood on the 31st of December, 1860. The salary of the GOVERNOR being raised to £4000 has, of course, suggested an equivalent standard in the salaries of other public officers. This is a tolerably fair expenditure for the government of 25,000 persons. The last census, however, shewed a population of 29,000. The nominal list of officials stands out in striking proportion to the number of the inhabitants. Some 300 persons are included who in various forms enjoy a share in this generous outlay. In running down the nominal list we see that virtue is not unrewarded. A very considerable sprinkling of persons well known in the elder colonies as hereditary sharers in the public purse, or lately successful aspirants in political life, have in their own persons, or by their representatives, assumed a part, both of the burden and of the profit of Government. It is, however, proper to recollect that the cost of Government in Queensland is not to be viewed strictly in connection with population. It is, in fact, a great property to be administered—a great preliminary expense for future and unlimited development. It is only an instance of that forethought, if we cannot say of that economy, which we find in the head of a household, when clothing is provided for its young and growing members. A strict anatomical proportion between the habit and the form would be no great economy, however it might save for the moment a few inches of cloth. And so in a new and vast territory, where many points of occupation are taken up by anticipation, we must expect that the cost of government will be in advance of the proportion in old and established communities.

How long the Queensland Parliament will show an exemption from the dominating faction of the older colonies, it would be impossible to foresee. In small bodies a few evil-minded, ambitious, and quarrelsome men can throw everything into confusion, and, by steadily employing Parliamentary forms, can almost render the Legislature powerless for any good purpose. It will be, however, fortunate if the disorganising, coarse, and savage spirit, which has disgraced our institutions, and made them the mockery of the world, should be long inactive or impotent. Already that colony has reaped largely from the faults of its neighbours. Its more liberal land policy, as well as its sounder provision for immigration, has given it an advance which, if not mischievous to New South Wales, has at least presented a contrast painful to all its reflecting colonists. We, however, have no desire to see that country involved in all the difficulties of this. Let the people steadily repel the noisy and envious crew who seem to regard the prosperity about them as a reason for annoyance and denunciation. Let them beware of supposing that what is gained by one is necessarily lost by another, or that by obstructing and disheartening the enterprise of those who turn the country to account, they can really make it available to men without means and whose unassisted efforts would never carry them beyond the condition of mere hutters. If in this wise spirit legislation proceeds in Queensland a very few years will place it, we will not say at the head of the group, but in a position of distinction among them.

The report notices a feature in the commercial condition of the colony which it has been thought necessary to explain; the imports being £742,023 and the exports £523,476. It is attempted to trace this difference to the mode of valuation, the imports having against them all the charges that are added to the cost price, while the exports are reckoned without them. We do not think there is any reason at present for uneasiness in reference to the amount. The stumbling-block would be in the character of the imports. Whatever is brought into the colony of a reproductive nature, however large a balance it may leave in favour of the imports, will be only an evidence of the confidence of capitalists and the means of advancing the interests of the country. This peculiarity has marked the commerce of these statistics almost from the foundation of the colonies, and it would be only a matter of regret if the balance against us represented really an insolvent condition.

A question to which some attention has been given will call forth interest in distant colonies. The climate is compared with those of Port Arthur, and Circular Head in Van Diemen's Land, and with Port Macquarie in New South Wales. In Tasmania the annual mean temperature is 57·9 degrees and 59·7 degrees—taking the two extremities of the island. In Port Jackson it is 66·6 degrees, and in Port Macquarie 68 degrees. In Brisbane (Queensland) the annual mean temperature is 68·25 degrees—the calculations being made from the mean maximum shade and the mean minimum shade. According to the statement the mean temperature of summer is 75 degrees as against 65 degrees in Tasmania and 73 degrees and 75 degrees in New South Wales. Upon this representation there is no reason to apprehend anything unfavourable to the human constitution in its normal condition in the climate of Queensland. The annual average fall of rain, according to the same statistics, is 54 inches in Queensland to 24 in London; 41 in Tasmania, and 48 in New South Wales. It is stated, also, that Queensland escapes the hot winds, properly so called.

These are favourable statistics, and cannot fail, if established by further experience, to favour the rapid population of the country.

As ought to be expected, there are no mills or manufactures in Queensland, and it will be fortunate if, recognising its true wealth in the raw material which it can produce in such vast abundance, it shall seek in commerce the supply of those articles which cannot be produced at home except at a waste of time and capital. It is folly for any people to attempt to grasp at advantages which belong only to a state of society altogether different from their own, and to throw away the facilities which nature has offered, and in the pursuit of which all that is necessary may be supplied by mercantile enterprise.

MR. ARNOLD, who very properly has an eye to making the public works in his department as remunerative as possible, has carried through the Assembly a little bill to give the Government the power of levying tolls on any bridges that may be erected at the public cost. An objection was made that, if tolls were to be levied on all public bridges, the turnpike taxes would come very heavy. But the tax of having no bridge at all would surely be heavier. Those who do not like bridges have in most cases the option of trying to do without them. Where there are no bridges we hear much of the waste of time and money their absence entails; when they are built we get complaints of the tolls. But the power to levy tolls will benefit rather than oppress the public, for the Government will be much more disposed to invest money in bridges, when there is a reasonable prospect of some annual return, and applications will be much more favourably entertained when a moderate revenue is derivable. Of course, everybody likes to have everything for nothing. That is human nature. But as somebody or other must pay for all public luxuries, it is only fair that the tax should fall chiefly, if it cannot be made to fall exclusively, on those who enjoy them. It was urged in support of the bill that, as many of the proposed bridges were to be built by borrowed money, the tolls were wanted as a security to the lender. If there were no better security, we fancy it would take a very high rate of interest to raise the loan. The tolls cannot last longer than the bridge, and bridges in this country are so apt to be cut off prematurely in their early youth, that the guarantee is none of the best. Colonial bridges are what the insurance offices would call "bad lives;" they are very subject to violent deaths. Our debentures are generally borrowed on a credit of twenty or thirty years; can any one show us a bridge of twenty or thirty years' standing? If we borrow for bridges, how many of them will be in existence thirty years hence for posterity to rejoice over when the debentures come due? It may be said, and truly, that our bridge architecture has much improved of late years, that the structures now being erected are much more substantial, and much more likely to be durable than those of an earlier epoch. But even these, in a country subject to heavy inundations, are liable to great risks, and, being mostly built of timber, are made of perishable material. If the tolls could repay the first cost of the bridge, as well as meet the annual charges for interest, maintenance, and repairs, there would be less objection to borrowing; but, as bridges must be classed under the head of perishable articles, it is hardly fair to saddle the cost of them on a posterity that may never enjoy them.

Some bridges have already been erected in the colony as private speculations. This, perhaps, would be still more the case if it were not necessary in every separate instance to obtain the authorisation of an Act of Parliament. It is a costly, and often a tedious, process to obtain such an Act, and the prospect of it is enough to deter many from enterprises in which they would otherwise engage. It may be worth while for the Council to consider whether it might not be expedient to add to Mr. ARNOLD's bill a clause empowering any private person or joint stock company who should erect a bridge to levy tolls thereon. No public inconvenience would accrue from granting such facilities, if provision were made that the locality should be approved of by the MINISTER FOR WORKS for the time being, if the structure were certified as safe by some inspecting officer, if a maximum rate of tolls were fixed, and if no injurious monopolies were allowed. On many of the minor lines of traffic it might pay particular persons to enter into speculations of this kind, greatly to the convenience of the neighbourhood; and perhaps a more varied ingenuity might be called into exercise in respect of designing economical structures. There is nothing like giving the freest scope to everyone's enterprise and cleverness.

In some of the American States, there is a general law of this kind applicable to the making even of railroads. No separate Act is required for each fresh enterprise, but certain prescribed conditions having been fulfilled, any persons moved to a speculation of the kind can proceed without further authorisation. This, perhaps, is carrying the principle to an extreme, as it rather tends to foster an excessive competition; and experience seems to show, with respect to railroads, that it is to the public interest that competition in them should, to some extent, be regulated. But in this colony the danger of excessive competition in the private improvement of internal communication, would seem to be very imaginary, and one that need hardly be guarded against. Sufficient power, however, might be vested in the MINISTER FOR WORKS to check either monopoly on the one hand, or mere vexatious opposition on the other.

Mr. ARNOLD has also very properly, in pursuance of his general policy of deriving revenue from public works, carried bills for levying harbour dues at Wollongong and Kiama. Some slight demur was made at first to the proposed imposition of this tax, but Mr. ARNOLD was correct in affirming that at the time the loans for these works were sanctioned, there was a distinct understanding that harbour dues should be levied. The bills authorising them ought to have been passed contemporaneously with the Loan Bill, as we urged at the time; because, if postponed, there is considerable danger of their being shelved. Mr. ARNOLD has now made good the defect by passing, this session, bills that ought to have been passed in the last. The same treatment will, in fairness, have to be applied to the Clarence River, as it has already been to the River Hunter.

It would be a good thing, if it were practicable, to make every district responsible for loans contracted on its behalf; but the only way of doing this would be by the constitution of large district or county municipalities, and devolving all local improvements on the local corporation, the Government merely lending money or guaranteeing a loan whenever requisite. This principle has been carried out in Canada, though it has led there to some excesses, from the facility with which the corporations have been able to negotiate loans. Credit is often a dangerous benefit to those who are over-sanguine and speculative—to corporations as well as to individuals,—both are disposed to go ahead rather too fast, and to contract obligations rather on the basis of hope than of prudent calculation. But the principle of the Canadian Act is a sound one, though its application has not been sufficiently tempered by discretion, for it makes each district the judge of what improvements it wants, and what it is willing to pay for. It fosters local self-reliance, relieves Ministers from a great deal of clamorous importunity, and Parliamentary tactics from a great deal of the danger and disgrace of what is known in America as "log-rolling."

BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

BRISBANE.

Monday, 5 p.m.

AT the Criminal Court, to day, a blackfellow, named Georgie, was found guilty of rape, and sentenced to be executed.

Weather very hot; thunderstorm threatening.

MELBOURNE.

Tuesday, 7 p.m.

At the election for North Melbourne, Sinclair beat the opposing candidate.

At the wool sales 3000 bales were offered, and 2000 sold, at former rates.

The Asa Eldridge brings, from California, a full cargo of wheat, and some oats.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

BUSINESS PROCEEDINGS THIS DAY.

GOVERNMENT BUSINESS—ORDERS OF THE DAY.

Legislative Council Bill; second reading.
Wollongong Tonnage Duty Bill; second reading.
Kiama Tonnage Duty Bill; second reading.
Insolvency Laws' Amendment Bill; second reading.
Navigable Waters' Protection Bill; second reading.
Land Titles' Declaration Bill; to be considered in committee.
Land Transfer and Registry Bill; to be considered in committee.
Public Bridges' Tolls Bill; second reading.

GENERAL BUSINESS—NOTICES OF MOTION.

Dr. Macfarlane to move, That the petition presented by him on the 14th instant, from certain legally qualified medical practitioners, praying that the Medical Bill may pass, be printed.

Dr. Macfarlane to move, That the petition presented by him on the 14th instant, from Thomas Hogg, retired medical officer, late Honorable East India Company's service, praying that the Medical Bill may pass, be printed.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MESSRS. BURT AND CO.—At their Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Dogcarts, Drays, Harness, &c.
MR. S. WOOLLER.—At his Horse Repository, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Dogcarts, Sociables, &c.
MESSRS. ROSSITER AND LAZARUS.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, New Drapery Goods, Clothing, Tweeds.
MESSRS. WALTER BRADLEY AND CO.—At their Rooms, at half-past 10 o'clock, Sporting Plates, Engravings, Paintings; at 12 o'clock, Library of the late Archdeacon Cowper, Law Books; at the Circular Quay, at 2 o'clock, Sailing Boat, Lilly, Waterman's Skiff.
MESSRS. RICHARDSON AND WRENCH.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Stoodleigh Station, with Stock, Broad Sound, Queensland.
MR. CHARLES TEAKLE.—At his Rooms, at half-past 10 o'clock, Fancy Dresses and Tweeds, Muslins, &c.; at 11 o'clock, New Summer Drapery, Tweeds, Bonnets, &c.
MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE AND CO.—On the Premises of Mr. C. S. Haigh, George-street, at 11 o'clock, Manchester Goods, Fancy Drapery, Clothing, &c.
MR. J. G. COHEN.—At his Rooms, at half-past 10 o'clock, Paperhangings, Tinware, Turkey Sponge, Electro-plated Ware; at the Stores of the late W. Busfield, New Pitt-street, at half-past 11 o'clock, first-class Spirits and Beer.
MESSRS. ALEXANDER MOORE AND CO.—On the Premises, 22, Wynyard-square, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Bedding, Cooking Stove, Curtains, Carpets, &c.
MESSRS. PITT AND SULLIVAN.—At Mr. J. Fullagar's Yards, at 12 o'clock, Fat Cattle.
MESSRS. GILBERT AND CO.—At their Repository, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Drays, Spring-cart, Harness.
MESSRS. FOTHERINGHAM AND MULLEN.—At their Rooms, at 12 o'clock, Marrion's Ale.

NEW ENGLAND.—THE WEATHER AND CROPS.—The weather at Armidale is still dry—the occasionally threatening appearances ending in a few drops of rain or nothing. A large parcel of wheat has changed hands at 10s. cash. The grass about the town is burnt up. Much wheat is coming into ear before it exceeds the height of a few inches, and the crops also being devoured by a grub which multiplies as the drought advances. Everyone feels dull at the prospect, and old residents assure us that a similar spring has not been seen in New England. Some wheat at the Rocky is being ploughed up, and there will be a failure of every crop if rain is not at hand. Frost yesterday morning, and expected this morning.—*Tamworth Examiner*.

TOLLS.—By a proclamation in yesterday's *Government Gazette*, it is directed that the portion of the Great Northern Road, situate 110 yards north of Rose's Inn, between the fences leading to Haydonton, shall be a place at which, on and after the 20th day of December next, tolls shall be collected according to law.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—TUESDAY.

SITTINGS FOR THE TRIAL OF CAUSES.

JURY COURT.

BEFORE Mr. Justice Milford and a special jury of twelve.

CAMERON V. HAY.

The trial of this case again lasted all day without being concluded.

BANCO COURT.

Before the Chief Justice and a jury of four.

YEOMANS V. CORCORAN AND ANOTHER.

This was an action of ejectment to recover possession of an allotment on the Ultimo Estate, part of the property of the late Dr. Harris. The plaintiff's title was quite clear, although made up from a great many deeds. The defendants upon the record were trustees of the real defendants, persons named Logan, a very old man, a widow, and a child, who claimed through a deceased brother of the old man's. There had clearly been a bona fide purchase, but from a person who had no authority to sell, and although it was admitted on all hands that the case of the Logans was a very hard one, the law was clearly against them, and the jury stopped his Honor when charging, and found a verdict for plaintiff.

Sir William Manning, Q.C., appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Stephen held a watching brief for the defendants on the record, the trustees.

SELFE V. BRADY.

This was an action of replevin. The defendant had distrained, and the question, as in most other cases of like nature, was whether or not there had been an existing tenancy by plaintiff to defendant. The premises in question consisted of a piece of land formerly fronting the Tank Stream, but at present fronting New Pitt-street, on which there were some old sheds. Plaintiff adduced evidence to show that he had given up possession to Brady, and that the latter had subsequently taken rent from other persons for the use of some of the sheds. Brady declared that plaintiff still retained possession of part of the ground, on which he had built an office, and that the rent which he had taken was on account of Selfe, whom he still held to be his tenant. The persons who had paid him denied that he had proposed to receive the money on this account. Selfe averred that he had built his office on land which had been reclaimed by the Crown from the Tank Stream, and adduced evidence in support of this statement, although Brady, as already stated, claimed the land as part of his premises. It appeared incidentally that the property was also claimed by one Underwood, and that Brady had originally been a lessee, although his lease had expired.

His Honor left it to the jury to say, first, whether the premises occupied by the plaintiff were part of the original premises let by the defendant to him; second, Had there been an abandonment of the lease as to that part of the premises which undoubtedly the plaintiff held as tenant to the defendant?

The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, damages 60s.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COURT.

BEFORE J. S. Dowling, Esq., Judge.

RYAN V. SEMPILL.

This case commenced about mid-day on Thursday last, was resumed on Friday after the motions were disposed of, continued on Monday, and did not conclude until past five yesterday. It was an action of trover for twenty head of cattle, two horses, dray, harness, and tarpaulin, which had been seized and sold by auction by defendant's order. From the plaintiff's evidence it appeared that her husband died in 1852, leaving several head of cattle, some horses, dray, harness, and tarpaulin, and that he had expressed a wish, previous to his decease, but whether it was reduced to writing did not clearly appear, that his children should receive certain portions of his property—that two of the daughters had, on their marriage, received their shares, and that her son Edmond had on his marriage received four cows, two horses, and some pigs. Some time after his father's death young Ryan took a farm called Chipping, from Mrs. Fawcett, and induced his mother and two unmarried sisters to leave the farm at Regentville, where the old man died, and of which his widow continued tenant, and to take her stock, horses, &c., with her. The family continued to reside at Chipping for some time, the son being allowed to use the horses, and also a dray, which his mother had purchased since his father's death. Some time in 1859 young Ryan received a sentence of imprisonment, and subsequently had a severe sickness. During this period the rent of Chipping fell in arrear, and at the commencement of the present year upwards of £60 was due. Proposals were made by young Ryan to liquidate this amount by delivering cattle and horses then on the farm; but the parties could not agree as to the price to be allowed for them. The stock were then removed, some seven miles distant, to one Martin Roach's, to whose wife's sister young Ryan was married. An offer was afterwards made by young Ryan to Mrs. Fawcett to accept £18, which his uncle was to advance in full for rent up to July then next, and he was to induce his mother to bring back the stock to Chipping. This offer having been declined, he sequestrated his estate on the 22nd May last, and defendant was appointed official assignee. By his directions the cattle were seized and sold, and this was justified on the ground that if they were not actually the insolvent's property, they were in his order and disposition, and according to the defendant's witnesses, were treated by the insolvent as his own property by his mother's consent on various occasions, while according to the plaintiff's evidence, she had only given him permission to sell one horse, or three or four head of cattle to satisfy Mrs. Fawcett's claim. There were discrepancies in the evidence as to the time of day the cattle were removed to Roach's, also as to the quarrel between the plaintiff and her son, which was stated to have led to it; likewise, as to the knowledge which the latter had of the intention to remove and place of removal, and as to certain other points there were positive contradictions between the insolvent and the defendant. Mr. Butler having addressed the Judge on behalf of defendant, Mr. Thurlow replied at great length on the whole case. The Judge expressed his regret that neither of the parties had availed themselves of the provision for having a jury, but as they had not done so, neither could complain. Although the case had occupied such a length of time, he was prepared to decide at once, as he had read through the whole of the evidence, and he should find in favour of defendant. Mr. Butler then proposed to produce a witness to corroborate defendant in his contradiction of insolvent, with a view to his committal for perjury. The Judge said, as the case was at an end, he could not interfere further.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

TUESDAY.

BEFORE the Chief Commissioner.

In the estate of George John Crouch, an adjourned certificate meeting for the Chief Commissioner's decision having regard to the official assignee's objections that insolvent had borrowed moneys and obtained goods on credit without having at the time any reasonable expectation of being able either to pay for the one or to repay the other. His Honor gave a written judgment, reviewing all the circumstances as they appeared in evidence. He strongly disapproved of the system for a considerable period pursued by insolvent of raising money and obtaining goods on promissory notes and accommodation bills, and renewing those notes and bills time after time, less, however, by small payments on account. He was of opinion, however, under all the circumstances disclosed, that the imputation of fraud conveyed by the objection was not sustained in evidence. His Honor, therefore, overruled the objections, and granted the certificate.

In the estate of Henry Cummins, an adjourned certificate meeting, from the 5th instant, to enable the official assignee to ascertain whether the premises which insolvent omitted to return in his schedule as part of his assets, are of any value. The official assignee stated circumstances which made him unwilling to prosecute further his endeavour to find a purchaser for the premises. No evidence, therefore, was before the Court to show that the omission was with a fraudulent intent. His Honor granted a certificate: but said that it is to be distinctly understood that insolvents must not take upon themselves to determine whether property of any kind to which they are entitled is of value or not, and therefore whether it should be returned in their schedules or not; they must return all their property, and leave the official assignee to determine whether or not it is really an asset.

In the estate of Francis L. Oliver, a certificate meeting. Eight objections were lodged; to enable insolvent to answer which, his Honor adjourned the meeting until the 9th proximo.

The applications of Owen Furner, John Lumsden, Randolph Nott, Robert Curtis, Samuel Billingsley Walker, and William M'Illhaton, were granted without opposition. His Honor having satisfied himself by inquiry and examination of the papers that the requirements of the Insolvency Laws had been complied with.

In the estate of James R. Fryer, a special meeting. Mr. Francis Smith proposed to prove for £1276 9s. for money lent by him to insolvent. It appeared that a bill of sale, to secure fully one-half of the sum now proposed to be proved, has in effect been found by the verdict of a jury in the Supreme Court, to be invalid—that Mr. Smith has lodged an appeal to the Privy Council against a decision of the Supreme Court to set aside that verdict, which appeal is still pending—that while this is the fourth or fifth time he has sought to prove against the estate of Fryer, the amounts specified have always varied—that some of these proposed proofs were received as a claim by Mr. Commissioner Purefoy in June and July, 1859, and a month given to convert those claims into proofs, but Mr. Smith has not proceeded with them—and that the amount now sought to be proved differs from all the preceding ones. Under these circumstances, his Honor declined to receive the proof now tendered, but without prejudice to any proper application that Mr. Smith may make to prove for any sum which he may show to be due, over and above that secured by the bill of sale.

SURRENDER.

Thomas O'Connell, of Park-street, Sydney, fruiterer. Liabilities, £20 4s. 11d. Assets, £4 5s. Deficit, £15 19s. 11d. Mr. Morris, official assignee.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Wednesday, 20,—Mitchell and Co., special, for proof of debts.
Thursday, 21.—James Barnes, third. Hugh Hill, first. Charles Cameron, first. John L. Adams, single. George Finlay, Edmund Kayser, Albert Dettman, first meetings. *In re* Maxwell.
Friday, 22.—John H. Grinsell, deceased, second. Roselind L. Lodge, second. Richard Harnett, for consideration of the proof tendered at the third meeting by the Commercial Bank. Alexander Brush, third. Samuel S. Rogers, adjourned examination. Humphrey M'Keown, single. Richard H. Townsend, first. John H. Grinsell, deceased, adjourned examination.
Monday, 25.—John Milligan, George Finlay, Edmund Kayser, and Albert Dettman, second meetings. Thomas W. Dixon, and Edward Smith, third meetings. Robert Beck, postponed third.
Wednesday, 27.—George O'Brien, adjourned single. William Irving, postponed third. Francis Corr, single. Thomas Rice, special, for examination. Michael M'Mahon, special, for proof of debts and for examination.
Thursday, 28.—John S. Johnston, third. Charles Cameron, second. William Hitchcock, adjourned single. James M. Davis, first. Benjamin Byrnes, single. George F. Baker, first. Luke Williams, for confirmation, or otherwise, of creditors' directions, on receipt of assignee's report. *At Maitland:* Campbell J. Pegus, special, for examination.
Monday, December 2.—James M. Davis, second. Davis S. Kirkwood, first. J. M'Evogue, first. Charles H. Roberts, first. Elias Moses and Benjamin Benjamin, adjourned second.
Wednesday, 4.—Patrick Heffernan, single. J. Macdonald, adjourned single. John M'Culloch, John Hanks, and Alexander Galbraith, special for proof of debts.
Thursday, 5.—David S. Kirkwood, second. George F. Baker, second. Nathaniel Lucas, single. Charles H. Roberts, second. Thomas Garbutt, adjourned single. George Pattrick, special, for examination.—*At Albury:* Richard H. Townsend, second 11.
Friday, 6.—Hermana Kolligs, single. Garland and Bingham, special, in reference to the allowance of interest on Cox's proof. Philip Walsh and Rodgers and son, special, for proof of debts. Patrick O'Neal, for ratification of directions to assignee. *At Bathurst:* J. M'Evogue, second, 11.
Monday, 9.—Thomas Breen, special, for proof of debt.
Wednesday, 11.—J. E. Dargin, postponed third, and for examination.
Thursday, 12.—Daniel Hancock, first.
Monday, 16.—Daniel Hancock, second.

CERTIFICATE MEETINGS.

Wednesday, 20.—James Williamson.
Tuesday, 26.—Edward M'Evoy, Arthur Young, Hugh M'Caffrey, William David Burke, Samuel Cowan, Charles Horsley.
Monday December 2.—Garland and Bingham.
Tuesday, December 3.—Patrick Hayes, James Sampson, Henry Gershon, Alfred Lamson, Benjamin Hardaker, Richard Harnett, Thomas Purvis.
Wednesday 4.—Edward Augustus.
Monday 9.—Margaret Macdonald, Francis L. Oliver.
Tuesday, 10.—Albert Prior, William Ogle, Rhody Heffernan, Jeremiah Finn, James Carey, James Hamilton Campbell.
Tuesday, 17.—Solomon Hyam, William Wedge Darke, Anthony Vider, Campbell J. Pegus, John Beatson, Arthur Corby.
Tuesday 24.—George Bosward, Michael Moran, William Cole Ashton, Joseph Emelhains, Philip Walsh, Thomas Sampson Hawkins, John Dillon, John Purkis.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

TUESDAY.

BEFORE the Police Magistrate, with Messrs. Ronald, Kettle, Day, G. Hill, and Oatley.

Eleven drunkards were fined 10s. each, and one (a woman who had been four times convicted of the offence since the 10th instant) was sent three months to gaol as an idle and disorderly person.

Mary A. M'Carthy, 17 years of age, Margaret Wilson, 18, Mary A. Smith, 17, and Ann Simpson, 21, charged with disorderly conduct—shouting at each other, and wilfully running against other passengers in Pitt-street, at eleven o'clock last night—were sentenced to be imprisoned seven days.

John Callaghan, a noted thief, was summarily convicted of having stolen a wheelbarrow, valued at 20s., the property of John G. Waller, and was sentenced to be imprisoned six calendar months.

Mary Harris, another well-known petty larcenist, was convicted of having stolen one vest, of the value of 10s. 6d., part of a suit of clothes which had been exposed for sale at the door of H. Cohen's shop, George-street, and was sentenced to be imprisoned six months. The theft was not witnessed, but the vest was traced to her possession by detective Downham, who apprehended her.

John Naughton, found guilty of having, while drunk in a public-house, made use of obscene language, was ordered to pay 20s., or to be imprisoned seven days.

A man and woman, who were given into custody for stealing, were remanded until Friday, the person on whose complaint the constable apprehended them, not being in attendance.

Ellen Prendergast, publican, charged with having kept open house, for the purpose of Sunday trading, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to pay 5s. penalty, with 5s. 6d. costs.

Thomas Smithson, wood carter, pleaded guilty to an information under the Police Act, for not having his name and address legibly painted on his dray, and was required to pay a fine of 2s. 6d., with a like sum for costs.

In Connell v. O'Neil, an affiliation case, an order was made by consent for the payment of 8s. weekly for twelve months.

The rest of the cases were either dismissed for want of merit, or postponed by consent.

WATER POLICE COURT.

TUESDAY.

BEFORE the Water Police Magistrate and Mr. J. Williams.

Michael Hussey, found drunk in Cumberland-street, was fined 10s., or to be imprisoned for twenty-four hours.

Charles Johnson, a seaman belonging to the ship Carnation, was sentenced to seven days' hard labour in gaol.

LAW PROCEEDINGS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT.

JURY COURT.—Cameron v. Hay (part heard); Lloyd v. Wentworth; Irving v. Robey.

BANCO COURT.—Berry v. Moses (otherwise Moss); Carruthers v. Johnson; Sempill, official assignee, v. Devine; Mackenzie and another v. Cummings; Russell v. Brenan; M'Mahon and another v. Murray.

MASTER'S OFFICE.—Riordan v. Hellyer, state of facts; Moore v. the Attorney-General, examination; Friend v. Mackenzie, report.

SYDNEY DISTRICT COURT.

CAUSE LIST.

Robinson and another v. Staff. Patten v. Dunlop. Collins v. Dunlop.

THE MACLEAY.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

NOVEMBER 4TH.—The Victoria, steamer, commanded by Captain Benaud, arrived in the river on Sunday last. She reached Frederickton early on Sunday, where she remained until the following morning, when she came up to Kempsey; stopped for an hour, and returned *en route* for Port Macquarie. Between the intimation of her coming and arrival but few hours elapsed. The arrangements under which she visited the Macleay did not permit of detention, otherwise she would have left this with an ample cargo. The Victoria is a very fine boat, is fast, and has superior passenger accommodation; the advantages that must result the district from having such a steamer on the line between this and Sydney are obvious, and there is every disposition here to appreciate them. A fortnight's notice of her coming would lead to her being fully loaded and quickly despatched.

Mr. Mac Intyre, Inspector of National Schools, has visited this district within the last few days. He went to Darkwater Creek and selected a site for a school; made similar arrangements at Seven Oaks; inspected the school at Frederickton, and conducted the examination of the pupils attending the non-vested National School at West Kempsey. Mr. Mac Intyre did not express dissatisfaction at what had been done in strictly educational matters since his last visit. He did much that it is hoped will produce benefit and progress in the interval, until we have the pleasure of seeing him here again. Thoroughly acquainted with the duty he has to discharge, fully sensible of the value of minutes, he has transacted business, removed difficulties, and laid the basis of much improvement in a few days,—done much to produce the great end of education—power to augment the good, and lessen the evils, incident to humanity. The contrast between a naked savage and armed man, is not greater than between the untutored and the educated. A person commencing his career without previous culture is shorn of his fair proportions, his term of existence is abridged, and he enters on the race of life at every disadvantage. Hence arises the obligations imposed on parents, and which natural affection prompts them to discharge; the ties of nature bind them to the maintenance of their offspring, but they are not less bound to provide them with the resources of knowledge. Without these, they only give them an existence which may be an affliction unaccompanied by the means to maintain it; they are placed on the stage of life when their moral and physical powers are stunted or not developed, and lameness, blindness, or any other imfirmity would hardly subject them to greater privations in the enjoyments and competitions of the world.

In my last communication, I referred to the continued absence of rain, and the gloomy forebodings of the farmers at the prospect of a drought. They have been most thoroughly satisfied, for a time, at least. If the annals of wet weather hereabouts were recorded, the rain of last Thursday would occupy a high place, for down came the water all night long, in one continuous torrent,—actual peals of water; heavier rain has not occurred, within a similar space of time, in the remembrance of that great referee—the oldest inhabitant.

We have not been without entertainment during the last month. Mr. Murray, with his circus, has been amongst us. The company performed on several occasions both here and at Frederickton, and delighted all who saw them. Mr. Murray, as clown, was harlequin all over. The dancing of Madame Murray was bewitching; and Mr. Moffatt, in his feats of strength, exhibited the great additional power gained from gymnastic training. Mr. Murray most liberally gave one half the proceeds of the performance on the 31st to the funds of the Roman Catholic chapel. He has promised to visit us again, when I hope an overflowing attendance will be his welcome.

NOVEMBER 11TH.—The New Moon arrived at Kempsey to-day. She encountered very severe weather, had to take shelter in Port Stephens, and was for several days in Trial Bay,—the unusually heavy sea preventing her crossing the bar. She will order her wings and be off to Sydney to-morrow.

Potter's Paperhangings, Tinware, Fine Turkey Sponge, &c.—We have been desired by John G. Cohen to call the attention of paperhangers, ironmongers, chemists, druggists, and others to his sale of the above, at the Bank Auction Rooms, this day, Wednesday, November 20, 1861, at half-past 10 o'clock precisely. No reserve.—ADV.

NEW SOUTH WALES PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 19.

THE SPEAKER took the chair at twenty-eight minutes past three.

THE BURRANGONG RIOTS.

Mr. BUCHANAN asked the Colonial Secretary, "Whether the Government are aware that, at the late State trials at Goulburn, Mr. Henley, a witness for the Crown, stated on oath that three or four Chinamen were murdered at the late riots at Lambing Flat?"

Mr. COWPER suggested that it would, perhaps, be convenient if the hon. member would put the whole series of questions together.

Mr. BUCHANAN observed that the questions all bore upon each other. He could not, therefore, very well put them all together.

Mr. COWPER: The Government have had no information on this point beyond what had appeared in the newspapers. It was believed that Mr. Henley did state at the trial that several Chinamen had been murdered at the late riots; but he subsequently explained to the Crown Solicitor that his only reason for supposing they had been murdered was, that he had seen them ill-treated, and as several were missing when he numbered the Chinamen several days afterwards, he presumed they had been murdered.

Mr. BUCHANAN asked the Colonial Secretary, "Whether the Government have received any authentic information as to the truth or falsehood of this statement of Mr. Henley, viz., that three or four Chinamen had been murdered at the late riots?"

The SPEAKER pointed out that the question was objectionable, inasmuch as it involved a matter of opinion as to the authenticity of the information.

Mr. BUCHANAN then struck out the word "authentic," and proposed the question in its amended shape.

Mr. COWPER said the Government had no information beyond what he had already stated.

Mr. BUCHANAN asked the Colonial Secretary, "In the event of Henley's statement being true, whether the Government mean to adopt any measures for the discovery and apprehension of the murderer or murderers?"

Mr. COWPER said the statement of Mr. Henley was not true. (Hear, hear.) It appeared to the Government to rest only upon assumption.

Mr. BUCHANAN asked the Colonial Secretary, "If the Government feel satisfied that Henley's statement at the late Goulburn trials with reference to the murdered Chinamen is false? Whether they mean to direct the Attorney-General to place Henley upon his trial for perjury forthwith."

Mr. COWPER: There is no intention of taking any steps to prosecute Henley for perjury; for which indeed there does not appear to be any grounds.

DONALD CAMERON.

Mr. BUCHANAN asked the Colonial Secretary, "Whether the Attorney-General means to put Cameron upon his trial on such evidence as led to his committal by the Burrangong Bench?

Mr. COWPER replied: The Attorney-General declined to prosecute upon the depositions laid before him on the 13th instant.

RELIGIOUS EQUALITY.

Mr. BUCHANAN asked the Colonial Secretary, (1.) "If it is the intention of the Government to give an answer to the address to his Excellency, carried by this House without a division, with reference to the observance of perfect religious equality in this country? 2. When will said answer be given?"

Mr. COWPER: I beg to inform the hon. member that the address to which he refers was duly forwarded as requested, and that the reply of her Majesty's Government, when received, will be communicated to the Assembly.

MINISTERS' SALARIES.

Mr. HOSKINS asked the Colonial Secretary, "Whether the Government intend to give effect to the resolutions passed by the Legislative Assembly, on the 19th October, 1860, with reference to the reduction and equalisation of the salaries of responsible Ministers?"

Mr. COWPER replied: The resolution to which the hon. member refers was passed in a former Parliament, which was dissolved in November, 1860. By a resolution, passed on the 24th January last, and somewhat varying from it, it would appear to have been superseded. And I may state that, owing to the various interruptions to the public business which have taken place during the past year, from the opposition made to the passing of the Land Bills, the Government has not been enabled to bestow any large amount of consideration upon questions affecting the public expenditure. The subject is one which it is proposed to deal with during the ensuing session.

THE MAGISTRACY.

Mr. HOLROYD asked the Colonial Secretary "If it be the intention of the Government to issue a new commission of the peace; and if it be so, when?"

Mr. COWPER said there was no immediate intention of issuing a new commission, it being impossible this session to bestow on the matter that amount of attention which its importance merited. The Government purposed, however, making such additions as from time to time might be judged necessary and desirable.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

Mr. DALGLEISH asked the Colonial Secretary, "If he will lay a detailed account (of amount headed Contingencies, page 59, in Estimates of Expenditure for 1862, viz.:—£63,000) upon the table of this House, previously to the consideration of that item?"

Mr. COWPER: Yes; as far as such a statement can be given in detail.

THE NORTHERN TELEGRAPH.

Mr. DICK asked the Colonial Secretary, "1. Whether the Government intend to erect station-houses at the several stations on the Northern telegraphic line; and if so, when? 2. Whether the Government have made any, and what arrangement with private parties for the lease of premises for temporary or permanent stations? 3. Whether any public notification was given of any premises being required for such stations? 4. What arrangements have been made for a station-house at Tamworth?"

Mr. COWPER replied: It is the intention of the Government to erect telegraph stations on the Northern telegraph line, and the Colonial Architect has been instructed to prepare plans for buildings at Tenterfield, Armidale, Tamworth, and Murrurundi, for the erection of which tenders will be duly invited. The Government have also purchased a house at Glen Innes for a telegraph station. As to temporary stations, arrangements have been made—for Tenterfield, with the Bank of New South Wales, and for Tamworth, with Messrs. Cohen and Levey. No public notice was given that this accommodation was required, as it was considered unnecessary; but tenders will be invited in the usual manner for the erection of the permanent stations.

LAND VALUATORS.

Mr. HOLROYD asked the Colonial Secretary, "Have any valuators of land, under the Land Acts, been appointed; and, if so, has the Colonial Secretary any objection to give the names of such as have been appointed?"

Mr. COWPER replied: Offices of this nature have been offered to certain gentlemen, but none have yet been appointed. When the appointments have been formally made, they will be notified.

PAPERS.

Mr. COWPER laid upon the table the following papers, viz.—Correspondence and telegrams with repect to the apprehension of James Torpy, one of the alleged Burrangong rioters. Correspondence, &c., bearing upon the support of the Fines Charitable Application Bill, now before Parliament. Copy of the Proclamations issued under the Act for preventing the spread of Pleuro-pneumonia. The documents were severally ordered to be printed.

RICHMOND BRIDGE COMPANY.

Mr. CUNNEEN brought up the report from the select committee on the Richmond Bridge Company's Bill, which was ordered to be printed. On the motion of the hon. member, the second reading of the bill was made an order of the day for Friday next.

PAPERS.

Mr. WEEKES laid upon the table documents connected with the mail contract of Mr. J. H. Jones, which were ordered to be printed.

RAILWAY EXTENSIONS.

Mr. ROTTON gave notice of his intention to move, contingent on the proposal of the railway estimates, that the amount set down therein be devoted equally to the three main trunk lines.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

Mr. BUCHANAN drew attention to a second petition presented by Mr. Piddington against the Maitland and Morpeth Railway Bill, the signatures to which, like those to a former petition, appeared to be all in the same handwriting. The hon. member submitted that such attempts to impose upon the House ought not to be tolerated, and he therefore begged to move that the order for printing the petition be rescinded, and that it be referred to the Standing Orders Committee for examination.

The SPEAKER suggested that the better course would be to move that the petition be referred to the Standing Orders Committee, and that meanwhile the order for printing be suspended.

Mr. BUCHANAN had no objection to take this course.

The motion was objected to by Mr. FORSTER, Mr. ROTTON, and Mr. DALGLEISH, on the ground that the proposal was informal and unnecessary, while on the other hand Mr. GRAY defended the motion from a feeling that if petitions were to have weight with the House, it was desirable to guard against deception, and secure the "authenticity" of the signatures.

The SPEAKER ruled that, as the matter was one affecting the privileges of the House, the motion was perfectly in order, and one, moreover, which was entitled to consideration.

The question being put, the motion was carried on division by a majority of 23 to 11.

PETITIONS.

Mr. CALDWELL presented a petition from certain Wesleyan Methodists, amongst whom were twenty-nine ministers of that denomination, pointing out the evils likely to arise under the 40th clause of the Sale of Liquors Law, and praying for its alteration.

Petition received.

Mr. DICK presented a petition from Joseph Pillow, formerly an officer in the Police Force, setting forth certain circumstances of hardship, and praying relief.

Petition received.

IMMIGRATION SCHEME.

Dr. LANG withdrew his resolutions affirming the desirability of giving grants of lands to immigrants, as he understood from the Government that they did not desire to debate this matter until after the new Land Bill had been fairly brought into operation.

AGENTS FOR SALE OF LAND.

Mr. FORSTER in rising to move—"1. That the recent arrangement of the Minister for Public Lands, under which Messrs. W. Dean and Co. of Sydney, have been appointed agents to the Government for the sale of lands, is unsatisfactory, and ought to be cancelled; 2. That an address be presented to the Governor, respectfully acquainting his Excellency with the purport of the above resolution, and praying that the same may be carried into effect"—said that whatever difference of opinion there might be amongst hon. members on the subject of the Land Bills, there was not one who looked to that measure as a panacea for all existing evils in reference to the question; but, however enthusiastic some hon. members might be in reference to that bill, they would also admit that a very great deal was to be affected by a good administration of the lands, and that a good administration was of as much importance to the public lands as was good legislation. Beyond this, however, he took it upon himself to say that, owing to the very large powers conferred on the Government by the Land Bills, there was all the more reason why that House should exercise to the fullest extent its rights of supervision over the disposal of the public lands. Nor was it, he said, that because a gentleman was absolutely a prophet on this point, and that because his views upon the land question were almost inspired, that therefore that gentleman should be all the better qualified to satisfactorily administer those lands. The papers now before the House contained evidence of the new principle on which they were to be managed. It was shown that lands within a certain distance around the metropolis were to be sold in a particular way, and that Messrs. Dean and Co. were to be the agents through whom it was to be done. Such a proceeding was most impolitic, and, upon various grounds, whether as regarded the principle, or the mode of carrying it out, or the persons appointed to carry it out. As to the principle, he should not have so much objected to it, if the details had been in accordance with it; but as a general rule it was objectionable in principle to place the public lands of the colony in the hands of a commission agent for the purpose of sale. Formerly they were sold by a clerk in the Treasury, who, being a Government officer, was in all things subject to the supervision of the Government; whilst now they were entrusted for sale to a commission agent. The difference being just this—that the people employ a skilled auctioneer in order to get the highest price possible for their lands—this was a most improper principle.

[A Voice, from the side of the Speaker's chair: "It may be!"]

Mr. FORSTER asked if he was to be thus interrupted by the hon. Secretary for Lands.

Mr. SPEAKER: Does the hon. member call my attention to the fact that there are strangers in the House.

Mr. FORSTER: I wish to have the hon. Secretary for Lands removed.

Mr. SPEAKER: Strangers will withdraw.

Upon this the galleries were cleared.

The reporters shortly after returned to the gallery, when

Mr. FORSTER continued: It was an improper principle to apply to that purpose; by so doing they paid a skilled auctioneer to get the very highest price he could possibly exact. He had no wish at all to lay down as a principle that the public should not pay a fair price, but that was implied in the circumstance of the lands being published for sale and submitted to public auction. We had no reason to assume that the lands would not be fairly sold if the conditions of publicity were observed. It was certainly the duty of the Government to see that a properly qualified person had these duties to perform; but it did not follow that because they found the lands to have been badly sold, that better qualified persons could not be found to dispose of them properly, or that they should go into the other extreme and place them in the hands of a commission agent. He thought it an undignified position to take, and cruel to those parties who went to exercise their right to purchase, to screw out of them a high or exorbitant price by the use of the services of a skilled auctioneer. He objected altogether to a principle of that kind being applied to the sale of public lands; and it seemed to him that such a system came with a very bad grace from those hon. members whose claims to be considered a liberal Government or party were founded to a great extent upon the innovations which they assumed to have introduced into this branch of the public service. The Government should place themselves above any desire for an exorbitant price. A fair price by no means implied an exorbitant price, but the employment of an auctioneer or commission agent afforded an assumption that an exorbitant price was desired; for, if he were paid a commission upon every acre he sold, he was not only bound by his sense of duty in his position, but by a sense of self-interest, to exact as much as he possibly could out of the public purchaser; and he (Mr. Forster) repeated that it was wrong and cruel to apply such a principle to the sale of public lands as would lead to the exaction of an exorbitant price. He could imagine—indeed he had known—cases wherein it appeared to him that the public service was injured by an exorbitant price being obtained, owing to peculiar circumstances.

Mr. GRAY: I avail myself of the privileges of this House, feeling myself justified in calling your attention to the circumstances that there are strangers in the reporters' gallery.

In compliance with a summons from the sergeant-at-arms, the reporters quitted the gallery. The next portion of the proceedings coming under their notice, after a brief absence, was—

Mr. SPEAKER: The hon. member will be good enough to sit down.

Mr. FORSTER was proceeding to address some observations in reference apparently to remarks made by the hon. member who had been requested "to sit down," when

Mr. GRAY again called Mr. Speaker's attention to the presence of strangers in the reporters' gallery.

The gallery was a third time cleared; but the reporters having again returned after a brief withdrawal,

Mr. FORSTER continued: He thought it was sufficiently shown to the House that the principle of selling the public lands by a commission agent was unworthy of a Government and of a people who had them at their disposal. Every subject of her Majesty in this colony had a right to some portion of the land, and therefore he did not enter the auction-room as a mere speculator, but as a partner entitled to share in the property to be sold. He was about pointing out, when interrupted, a case which must be in the memory of everyone, of very high prices having been obtained under unusual circumstances for land at Gladstone, Port Curtis. That sale every speculator recollected; many burnt their fingers, and few pitied them. But what had been the consequences of the high prices exacted at a time when there was almost a mania for land in that locality? Why that the town was now encumbered by a vast quantity of land purchased at high prices, which the people, in the hope of obtaining a profit upon their first payment, were keeping in their hands, the high prices having naturally put the land into the hands of speculators, who, having bought with no other object than obtaining profit by resale, retained it in their hands awaiting opportunity. Scarcely any had changed hands. It was better for the public interests that the lands should be sold for a fair price that did not press heavily upon the purchasers, who would then be in a better position for disposing of them when opportunity occurred. He should scarcely have objected to this portion of the arrangement had it been carried out as the public interest demanded. He thought cases would present themselves to the minds of hon. members in which very great suspicion might arise, or circumstances connected with the mode of sale might lead to an exhibition of public feeling. A case at Maryborough led to great public excitement. A piece of land was put up for sale, and it was publicly known that a merchant in the town was desirous of purchasing it; but it was surmised also that the commissioner who was not the seller—the clerk of petty sessions doing that part of the business—had a desire to buy the land. It was run up to an almost exorbitant price; the merchant, however, outbid everyone else. But lo, the land was suddenly withdrawn from sale. The Government officer might not have been concerned in that withdrawal; but seeing that the clerk of petty sessions, who was selling, was his subordinate, the circumstances were regarded with suspicion. He could imagine many cases of a similar kind occurring if the seller of public lands was not made responsible to the public authorities, who themselves were responsible to the House. It was, therefore, desirable that this duty should be done by an Executive officer in some way or other responsible to the Ministers. There were still more objectionable features in this case. It was the duty of Government to ascertain that the agent was employed upon terms most favourable to the public. How was it that this appointment was not made by tender? Not only were no tenders called for, but the appointment was made in a more huggermugger style than any other appointment by the present Government. It would be seen from the papers that in a minute of the 2nd September, 1861, the Colonial Treasurer stated it as necessary to select some other place for holding the land sales of this district, and suggesting that they might be placed in the hands of a professional auctioneer to be dealt with at his rooms. On which the Secretary for Lands made this minute, dated the 3rd September—"I have conferred with my colleagues, and it has been determined to offer the appointment of Land Sales' Agent for the Government to Mr. Dean, auctioneer, of O'Connell-street. The rate of commission to be the same as that allowed Mr. Thomson, of East Maitland; Mr. Dean will be expected to give sureties to the amount of £2000. JOHN R." On the 3rd of September it seemed that he (Mr. R.) conferred the appointment on Mr. Dean. But there were usually some formalities necessary; matters of this kind generally went before the Executive Council. It appeared, accordingly, that this matter did go before the Executive Council, but not until that remarkable person, "John R.," had, on the 3rd of September, offered the appointment of land sales' agent to Mr. Dean, and Mr. Dean had, on the same day, accepted the same. On the 7th of September, they nevertheless found "John R." submitting a minute as Secretary for Lands, conceiving it desirable to have a minute of the Executive approving of the arrangement he had thought proper to make. On the 9th of September the appointment was stated, in the return furnished, to have been made by the Executive Council in the presence of his Excellency, and the Vice-President, and several other personages—acting professedly upon a minute from the department of the Secretary for Lands, and of the same date. Prior to that, and although they were, of course, to assume that the formal appointment was thus made on the 9th, it would be observed, from the last document in the return, that Mr. Dean was informed—by a letter of the 7th of September from the Department of Lands, signed by Mr. Michael Fitzpatrick—that Mr. Dean had even then been appointed. So that they had first an appointment of Mr. Dean by the Secretary for Lands, made and accepted on the 3rd; then a formal notification of that appointment to Mr. Dean from the Department of Lands on the 7th; and, lastly, the minutes of the Secretary for Lands and that of the Executive Council sanctioning the appointment and defining its duties. He supposed that they should be told that the appointment made by the Executive on the 9th was confirmed, as was usual in the proceedings of that House, on the next following day. That would be an immaterial circumstance. The letter from Mr. Fitzpatrick was evidently based upon the original appointment which was made on the 3rd of the month. There was doubtless a considerable degree of irregularity in all this, but he should not have felt himself called upon to offer any opposition, if the appointment had been made after tenders had been issued as to the terms. He was told the terms agreed to were exorbitant, and so he believed them to be—no better could have been expected under the circumstances of the case. They would be likely to have many more hard bargains of this description. In connection with the matter of this appointment there was a delicate subject to which he could not help alluding, inasmuch as it affected the character of the firm to which Mr. Dean belonged. What he referred to was a matter of notoriety; it was not a mere rumour, but had been embodied in a statement which had appeared in print. Without taking upon himself to offer any opinion as to the truth of the report he referred to, it certainly was of such a character that it ought to have been taken into consideration.

Mr. LOVE: What was the report?

Mr. FORSTER had no objection to state what that report was. It had been stated that a number of boots and shoes had been sent out to be sold in this country, and that a quantity of that consignment, on arrival here, had been found to be damaged. The damaged portion of these goods were placed in the hands of Messrs. Dean and Co., to be sold for the benefit of the underwriters. The underwriters were dissatisfied with the result of that transaction, and sent out to enquire into the case, and an invoice was thereupon furnished by Messrs. Dean and Co., showing the particulars of sale. On receipt of this the parties interested were still dissatisfied, and sent out to Sydney again, and the result was, that Mr. Dean admitted that the particulars of the invoice which had previously been furnished by the firm, were not correct. This statement had been made openly, and had even appeared in print. He did not himself pretend to say that the statement was true, but it was asserted to be so.

Mr. LOVE said that the circumstances were as had been stated by the hon. member for East Sydney.

Mr. T. GARRETT: Do you know them to be true?

Mr. LOVE: I am not obliged to answer you.

Mr. FORSTER had merely alluded to what was currently reported of this firm. The statement had appeared in print, and was so commonly known that Government must have heard of it, and ought to have made it a matter of consideration, which they did not appear to have done. The case showed that very great irregularities had occurred throughout the whole transaction. He brought the matter forward before the House with considerable reluctance,—partly from indolence and partly from reluctance to interfere with the functions of the Executive. (Hear, hear.) But he felt bound to say that he could not but consider the appointment to be altogether objectionable, and that the principle upon which it was made was likely to be productive of serious consequences. The clerks of petty sessions up the country, it was true, did receive commission for what land they sold, but then they were Government officers, and immediately responsible to the Government. The next thing that they would have would very possibly be a firm of Messrs. Weekes and Company. (Laughter.) If iron helmets should be wanted, possibly such a firm might be able to supply them at the treasury, and do business there upon their own account. He thought this House was bound to make a stand in the matter—and although they might be told that the same plan was adopted in Victoria, he said so much the worse. He did not think this House was going to accept the legislation of Victoria as a model for themselves; but they should act for themselves. He had not only shown the principle was an incorrect one, but that the utmost irregularity prevailed throughout the transaction, and which had inflicted a great injury on the public interest, so far as it had gone, because it was the beginning of a vicious principle the handing over of any office without a tender. They had heard a great deal from the hon. Minister for Lands when the grazing of the Domain was to be let out to the milkmen. They had heard it announced by him in a grandiloquent style, that the public interest was looked after very closely, and that this matter of grazing was submitted to public competition, but when it came to a matter of £2000 or £3000 a year, they did not hear of any competition. He knew that a clerk of the Treasury was paid £300 a year for selling these lands, and he was not aware that he had done it badly, if he had they could have handed it over to another public officer. Looking at the principle contained in the arrangement, and the irregularities that had been committed, he thought some one was bound to have brought the matter before the notice of the House, and the House having made itself acquainted with the circumstances he had alluded to, was, he believed, bound to express their dissatisfaction with the arrangement.

Mr. LEARY seconded the motion.

Mr. WEEKES thought the hon. member, in dealing with this question, had taken an unfair advantage of his position to try and damage the fame of a party not before the House, and who had no means of defending himself. He stated that a report and rumour to his prejudice had appeared in the papers, but names were not mentioned, although everybody knew it, and he now came here and gave it all the weight of his assertion to go to the four winds of Heaven, to damage the character of the gentleman alluded to. He thought the hon. member in doing this was taking an unfair advantage of his position, and thought it would have been only fair if he had made some inquiry first to see whether the thing was true or not. He was informed that the parties alluded to were prepared and had taken steps to vindicate their character in this matter (hear, hear); and to prove that they had been most vilely slandered, they had taken legal steps to place themselves right before the world. He thought it therefore cruel to these gentlemen for the hon. member to lug them into this debate. The hon. member had alluded to the mischief that might arise from the sale of the public lands being placed in the hands of commission agents as compared to that of Government officers, and he illustrated it in this way by introducing a strong case, in which he proved the mischief was committed by a Government officer, and not by a commission agent. He said it was not desirable to put the sale of the lands in the hands of a commission agent, because he was likely to abuse it, and he gave a strong case where the abuse was committed by a Government officer. He alluded to the case at Yass. Now he thought if there was any one change in which the Government ought to take credit for it was the change from the old system to the one now introduced, and he thought all Governments were to blame for not having made this change sooner. The honorable member admitted that it was the duty of the Government, as trustee for the public, to obtain a fair value for the lands of the public. To that extent the Government were going now. They believed they were now obtaining the fair value for the public lands, but they believed the system in existence up to the present time, had been of a character not to obtain a fair rate for the public lands—in fact was calculated to throw the price of the public lands into the hands of land-jobbers, or parties who studied the *Government Gazette*. They found that for years and years past the Government land sales were advertised in a manner certainly not intelligible to the parties who were likely to be buyers. They were advertised in the newspapers in the same form as in the *Government Gazette*, and were not of a sufficiently popular character to guide parties either to the locality or to the quality of the land. The change which the Government had introduced had altered that system, and so far as regards Sydney properties they were advertised in the ordinary columns of advertisements, and simply pointed out the land, not with any undue puffing, not to wring the last farthing of what it was worth, but that the public might have every means of knowing where the land was, and what description it was. And it was for this reason that the Government had felt some change in the system was necessary. Now he believed that the Land Sales Room, in Sydney, was a place which was known not to a very large number of people that lived in Sydney, and he believed they might walk about the streets and ask hundreds of people where the Crown Lands Sales Room was. Now if a new arrival was to come here, and was anxious to buy a piece of land, he would naturally try to find the Government auctioneer, or Land Sales Room, and would go to the crowded part of the city where some of the public auction rooms were, but he would look in vain for it there, and he might ask in vain where it was, unless he asked some old inhabitant who might be able to tell him where to direct his steps. And where would he find it? Why, in a remote outskirt of the city! In a back-yard was a stable, and over the stable was a room, or loft, to which you ascended by steps, and when you had climbed up into that room you found yourself in the room where the Crown lands were disposed of. There were to be found there about half a dozen persons listening to a clerk of the Treasury hastily called from his other duties to dispose of the lands of the Crown. He thought that system the sooner it was put an end to the better, and he believed the Government would not be doing their duty to the country if they did not attempt to make some alteration in the mode of disposing of the public lands and confining themselves as they did only to the fair price of the lands, and not the exorbitant character which the hon. member mentioned in his speech. Now the advantage which the Government had in this instance was that the public lands of the colony were submitted in one public auction room of the city. It was in the centre of business, and where crowds were daily to be found, and every information was afforded them of the locality and description of the land, and it was sold by the proprietor of the room himself. He thought that was a change from the old system of great advantage, nor could he see any of the disadvantages to which the hon. member had alluded. He said it was objectionable to employ commission agents, because there was a desire to run up the price and obtain as much as they could for it. Now he apprehended this objection would apply to land agents in all parts of the colony, because they were paid by commission, and had this inducement to get as much as possible for the land. But if the land was to be submitted by auction, he apprehended that the highest bid must be the buyer, and unless it was laid down that the Government were not to give all the publicity to the sale, but as little publicity as they could, he thought the land would not fetch its fair price, and they would be justified in returning to the old system, because no system was more conducive to parting with the land at an inadequate price. And he said, if a system prevailed which enabled the land to be sold at an inadequate price, whatever Government sanctioned that principle were neglecting their duty to the country. Now the hon. member said that some £2000 or £3000 a year would be paid in commission. He had taken the sales of the land in the city of Sydney, for the last three years, and he found that in the year 1858, paying the commissioner under the arrangement with Messrs. Dean and Co., it would amount to 2½ per cent., and in 1859, the sales being larger, it would only amount to 1¼ per cent.; and if the sales amounted to £40,000, which was not an extravagant amount, the commission under this arrangement would only come to 1½ per cent. He contended that 1½ per cent. for a large transaction of that kind was not an extravagant commission—it would only amount to about £600 on the amount he had assumed.

Mr. LUCAS: Is he paid after each day's sale, or at the end of the year?

Mr. WEEKES: At the end of the year.

Mr. LUCAS: Then the whole of the sales are put together, and he is paid a per-centage according to the total amount?

Mr. WEEKES: He is paid in the same way as the land agents at Maitland and Goulburn—two large towns where the sales are likely to be very large.

Mr. HOSKINS: He has so much commission for every sale?

Mr. WEEKES: The hon. gentleman can read for himself: "£5 per cent. on sales up to £2000; 2½ per cent. on sales over £2000; and 1 per cent. on all sales effected on and over that amount."

Mr. LUCAS: Go on!

Mr. WEEKES: "In each case in any one year."

An hon. member: What is the meaning of that?

Mr. WEEKES: He is appointed on the selfsame principle as those agents to whom I have referred, and is paid on the same principle.

Mr. HAY: What is the principle?

Mr. WEEKES: The principle is this: on £2000, 5 per cent.; on £8000, 2½ per cent., and on all above that, 1 per cent. Taking those three rates together, they average 1½ per cent. upon £40,000.

Mr. HOSKINS: Is it not a fact that the average proceeds of every sale of land are under £10,000?

Mr. WEEKES: How does the hon. member mean?—Every sale?

Mr. HOSKINS: When sales take place the average amount is under £10,000?

Mr. WEEKES: The hon. gentleman does not understand the meaning of the agreement. At the end of the year the sum total of the sales is ascertained. Upon £2000 of that total 5 per cent. is paid; upon £8000, 2½ per cent., and upon all the rest 1 per cent., so that upon the sale which I have assumed of £40,000, it would be 1½ per cent. upon the whole sum. The hon. member who moved the resolutions had said that the appointment should be made after tenders had been called for. He thought, however, that hon. member was one of those who made some comments on the Government calling for tenders in reference to the colonial agency, and charged them with making an absurd bargain, because instead of paying a commission, they got a bonus. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) The hon. gentleman, too, found a good deal of fault with the course he stated the Government took, but he (Mr. Weekes) supposed that before they could recommend the Executive Government to sanction the appointment of Dean and Company, they must have been applied to, and their assent ascertained. It was well known that those preliminary steps must be taken before an appointment could be made by the Executive Council. He thought it was unnecessary for him to detain the House at any greater length. He hoped he had shown that the previous system was not conducive to the public interest,—that the Government had decided that it should be altered,—that greater publicity should be given to the sales, and that without any attempt at puffing or unduly estimating lands, their locality and quality, as far as possible, should be ascertained and placed before the public. Not one shilling derived from the sale of these lands ever went into the possession of Messrs Dean and Co. The deposit did not go to them, nor did any one make any claim upon them at all. The Government had the advantage of their rooms, and of an experienced salesman to dispose of the public lands. He thought the Government had done their duty in obtaining a fair price for the public lands, and that the result would show that they were justified in pursuing the course they had taken.

Mr. LOVE referred to the charge which had been made against Messrs. Dean and Co., remarking that he did not think any one would be better able to judge of what the boots in question would have sold for if they had been sound. He believed that Dean and Co. had acted perfectly right, and had made their statement in good faith. He thought the appointment was one which would be conducive to the public good, both in reference to the public room and the publication of the information required by the public. He did not think any merchant in Sydney would think 1½ per cent. too much, although he had no doubt that if the appointment had been put up to public tender, a house would have been found to give 1 per cent. for the appointment.

Mr. HOSKINS thought it was a wise arrangement to have the land sold by an auctioneer, but thought the Government ought to have invited tenders. The Treasury, in his opinion, was too much out of the way, and as a rule it was far better to sell by means of a public auctioneer. It was so in Victoria; and he (Mr. Hoskins) thought the auctioneers would find it to their interest to give the most extensive publication of these sales. But what he objected to was, that tenders had not been called by the Government to see who were willing to act in this capacity, and at what rate the service would be performed. The statement of the hon. the Treasurer did not seem at all clear as to the remuneration. He should like to know if the per-centage was to be paid on each sale, or on the aggregate amount at the end of the year.

Mr. WEEKES: At the end of the year, as I have already stated.

Mr. HOSKINS: Then how was it that in Mr. Dean's instructions the words "in each case, in any one year," were included?

Mr. WEEKES: Merely because the agreement was a copy of that entered into with the country auctioneers.

Mr. HOSKINS felt convinced that a more satisfactory arrangement might have been entered into. He believed there were many auctioneers who would be willing to undertake this duty at one per cent. Therefore, he felt the House were quite justified in entertaining this motion, and that there were grounds to complain that the Messrs. Dean and Co. had been unduly favoured. At the same time, he (Mr. Hoskins) objected to the motion, inasmuch as it singled out one particular Minister for censure, whereas it was quite clear from the papers produced that the arrangement had emanated in the first instance from the Treasurer, and that the whole of the Executive were privy to it. (Hear, hear.) He readily admitted that the Minister for Lands was censurable in the matter; for it was his duty to have invited tenders and made the most advantageous arrangement that presented for the public interest. But the Ministry were all equally culpable, and he did not see why the blame should be cast on one only of the number. The arrangement was not one in which the interests of the public had been consulted, and if the motion was altered so as to make the censure apply to the Government generally, he should deem it his duty to support it. But he could not vote for it as it stood, and thus make one Minister the scapegoat for his associates. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. DICKSON regarded the arrangement as being highly satisfactory, and as conducive to the public interests. When the land sales took place at the Treasury few persons attended, and there was an absence of that legitimate competition which it was so desirable should exist; but in the hands of such a man as Mr. Dean, who largely advertised his sales, and who ran here, there, and everywhere to secure the attendance of buyers, the case would be entirely different. The interests of the public would be properly looked after. Even supposing Messrs. Dean and Co. derived £300, or £400, or even £500 a year by this arrangement, the public would be benefited to a much greater extent, from the circumstance of these sales being confided to such a firm. As to censure, he (Mr. Dickson) was always ready to cast censure on the Government when they deserved it, but it was not so in this instance. He was not one who would rake up every little matter like this for the mere purpose of aiming a blow at the Government. No doubt, there were persons who who would be willing to undertake the duty at one per cent., or even less. They must all recollect that the mercantile agency had been taken at a low rate, but what were the advantages which the public had gained by that transaction? (Hear, hear.) If any advantages really attached to such an arrangement, he (Mr. Dickson) thought they should be given to those who had attained a position of eminence, and who, from their high business standing, were best calculated to carry out the arrangement for the benefit of the public. He did not think that the hands of the Government should be tied up in such paltry matters, but believed they should be allowed to avail themselves of the best method of dealing with the public lands. If the House were of opinion that everything was to be done by contract, let it pass a resolution to that effect. He was of opinion that the contract system was a very excellent and a very judicious one, but then it would not lead to the public advantage if such a rule was laid down imperatively. He hoped the House would not be so rash as to pass votes of censure on the Government when they were not decidedly called for. There were many matters in which they would deserve a vote of censure, but in the present case, in so far as he could see in reading over the correspondence, such a censure was not warranted, nor was there anything to show that it had been other than a straightforward arrangement.

Mr. WILSON admitted that there could be no doubt but that selling in a public auction room had many great advantages over selling in a mere loft as described by the hon. Treasurer. That, however, was not the question with which the House had now to deal. The question was this, were the Government entitled to give double the price they now paid in order to secure these advantages. (Mr. DICKSON: "You might get it done for less than nothing.") The hon. member was trying the *argumentum ad absurdum*, but it was of no value in this instance, because no advantage was given to the auctioneer, since he had not the fingering of the money received, consequently it would not pay him to do the work for nothing, or to give a premium for it. All the auctioneer did was to sell the land, but he received no money, and had no responsibility whatever in connection with it. Now it was well known that if a private individual had land for sale, he could get the sale effected at one per cent., whilst here the Government were paying as high as 2½ per cent. Taking the average amount of land sold during the last three years, he found the annual amount to be £16,000, the commission on which would be 2½ per cent. It was absurd to give this

amount, when the work could be just as well done for one per cent. That was the question then, not whether the land would sell better in a public auction room, but whether the Government should have given other auctioneers an opportunity of tendering for the work, and then have accepted the lowest tender, taking into account the position of the tenderer. Exception had been taken to the resolution on account of being a censure on the Minister for Lands, but he denied that it contained any particular censure upon that Minister more than upon the Ministry collectively, since they were all consenting parties to the arrangement. The resolution, however, conveyed no censure—it merely declared that the arrangement made was an unsatisfactory one, and that it ought consequently to be cancelled. He thought it could not be couched in more mild terms than at present. A very general feeling had got abroad that native industry ought to be protected; and with that view the Government ought to see that every thing possible ought to be called for by tender. If that principle were acted upon, much of the dissatisfaction that at present prevailed in regard to the action of the Government might be got rid of. At all events, giving 2½ per cent. where 1 per cent. would have been sufficient, was wrong, and he should consequently vote for the motion.

Mr. GRAY should certainly vote against the resolution, as he believed the public had reaped a great advantage from this arrangement by the public being allowed to compete for them at auction, instead of the bidding being confined to a few favoured speculators who managed to obtain possession of the room. He thought that by taxing his memory a little he could give instances in which auctioneers were blamed for giving advantages to their friends when disposing of private property—that they knocked down the property quicker than was consistent with the interests of the owners. This might, no doubt, be done with Government property as well as any other. But he considered that these arrangements were decidedly for the good of the public; but if they were to censure any one in the matter it must be the whole Government. He should vote against the motion.

Mr. DALGLEISH had no reason to believe Messrs. Dean and Co. to be otherwise than honest and straightforward in their dealings, and perfectly fit, as far as that went, to have the sale of public lands. But he disagreed with the mode of giving the preference to Dean and Co. over other auctioneers. There were other auctioneers whose ability and integrity could not be considered inferior to those of Dean and Co. He held it to be extremely desirable that the matter of tender should be settled by the House, and he maintained that this was one of that class of appointments which should be submitted to public competition in the way that the House had expressed itself favourable to. He did not, however, think this particular instance should be brought forward as a vote of censure, and conceived that, pending the proceedings of the select committee upon the system of tendering for the public service, the best way was to dispose of it by the previous question, which he now moved.

Mr. BUCHANAN contended that this was a vote of censure, in which constitutionally the whole Ministry were involved. With regard to the "purity and energy" of Mr. Dean as an auctioneer, he knew it from being in his service, and if he had half-a-dozen cargoes in harbour he would rather give him 2½ per cent. more to sell them than give them to any other auctioneer in Sydney. There was a cheapness in employing a "preeminently eminent" auctioneer. He considered this motion to be premature, and in a great measure unnecessary. He could not conceive a greater censure than this vote would imply against the Government if it should be carried, and was astonished to hear the hon. member for West Sydney (Mr. Dalgleish) state that the vote was not a vote of censure. [Mr. DALGLEISH altogether denied having made any such statement.] He had the use of his ears, and had distinctly heard the hon. member state as much. Surely the hon. member must be altogether unacquainted with the use of the English language if he did not understand that this was a vote of censure upon the Government. The Government had not acted selfishly in this matter, and could not possibly be swayed by any interested motives in desiring to secure the best prices for the land offered for sale. He conceived they had acted with judgment and discrimination in the course which they had adopted. No better auctioneers could have been engaged for this purpose than Messrs. Dean and Co., and the services of the auctioneers employed were a very important consideration. There was a considerable difference between the auctioneers of this city, and he felt bound to say that in the whole number of them it would be difficult to find any who were more respectable, or who had better business habits, than the firm out of which this selection had been made.

Mr. DALGLEISH begged to state that the hon. member who had just resumed his seat was in error in supposing him to have said that he did not view this as a vote of censure. He had stated just the contrary, when he had moved the previous question.

Mr. STEWART would observe that the question before the House was not one as to the respectability of Messrs. Dean and Co. in preference to other auctioneers. The question was to the manner in which Mr. Dean had been appointed, and as to the amount of the commission for the sales to be effected by them. He thought that the wording of the instructions was doubtful as to whether the rate of commission was to run upon each sale, or upon the aggregate sales of the year. Private sales never ranged up to what was realised by auction. He should vote in favour of the previous question.

Mr. DANGAR had no desire to say one word against Messrs. Dean and Company, believing, as he did, that they were as respectable a firm as any in Sydney. He thought, however, that the arrangement should have been effected by tender in the first instance. Such contracts were always the most satisfactory. He thought it quite right that the auctioneer employed as agent for the sale of Crown lands should be called upon to enter into securities, and hoped that the principle would be followed out at sales of Crown lands in the country, where there were frequent conspiracies by which the public lands were sacrificed. He did not find fault with the terms in this case. They were high, no doubt, but they must remember that even wool was sold at half per cent. He should vote against the previous question, and, if it were not negatived, he should vote against the motion.

Mr. DALGLEISH, with the consent of the House, withdrew the "previous question," in order to afford Mr. Hay an opportunity of moving an amendment.

Mr. HAY then moved that the following words be omitted:—"of the Minister for Public Lands." He thought it was but fair that the motion should be deprived of all peculiar reference to any one member of the Government, because the whole Government were responsible for each member of that Government. It was for the Government, and not for the House, to deal with any particular member of the Government. The House dealt with the Government as a whole. In this case he did not see that this arrangement complained of originated with the hon. Secretary for Lands. It appeared, in fact, from the papers which had been printed that it originated with the Colonial Treasurer. The proposition of that honorable gentleman was in the following terms:—"I wish to point out to the Secretary for Lands that it will be necessary to select some other place at which the land sales for the district of Sydney shall in future be held;" and, after some other remarks, he observed, "this would, perhaps, be a convenient opportunity to consider whether the public interests would not be promoted by the land sales for the Sydney district being placed in the hands of a professional auctioneer, for sale at his rooms." That was the minute of the hon. Colonial Treasurer, intended for the perusal of the hon. Secretary for Lands; and, the Secretary for Lands having read it, proposed to offer the appointment to Mr. Dean, and hon. members were entitled to suppose that that arrangement was agreed to by the rest of the Ministers. It would be invidious therefore to select one Minister to bear the brunt of the matter. He had no doubt the hon. Colonial Treasurer suggested what he thought best for the public, and that the hon. Minister for Lands also advised what he thought would be best for the public. But it appeared to him that as this question had been proposed what hon. members had to consider was whether the arrangement entered into was the best which could be made for the public, and that too without reference even to the question of tender or the character of Messrs. Dean and Co. (Hear, hear.) He admitted that this was a vote of censure, but not that it was a grave vote of censure. Hon. members, however, would not be justified on the ground of its being a vote of censure in refusing to give their voices in accordance with their opinion. He differed from a good many who had spoken as to the principle adopted in the sale of Crown lands. He did not think they ought to adopt any measures to influence persons in the purchase of Crown lands other than to give them every information as to what those lands were, where they were to be sold, and so forth. They were not called upon to make use of the tact of auctioneers either in the peculiar mode of advertisement or otherwise, in order to dispose of the public lands to advantage. All we had to do was to make the thing as public as possible, and not by any means to endeavour to obtain a shilling more than the land was worth. They were bound, too, to guard the purity of the Government in this matter, and not to employ any one who was not responsible to the Government. They ought to have the control of the matter from beginning to end, and he, therefore, thought the officer to whom the sale of public lands was entrusted ought to be a Government officer, and not an auctioneer, who was generally supposed to acquire peculiar ability in selling off his wares to the very best advantage, and gaining the largest possible price for the property submitted to him for sale. Care must be taken that the lots should be put up in their proper order, and that there should be no management such as that which took place in auction rooms. There ought to be nothing but what was fair and above board in every way, and he thought the person entrusted with the sales ought to be a Government officer. The allusion of the hon. Colonial Treasurer to the position of new comers in search of land was a fancy sketch altogether. Surely any man who wanted to purchase Crown lands would be more likely to read the newspapers than anything else; and if the lands were properly advertised and offered for sale at a place of convenient access, he did not know what more could be desired. All that was required of the auctioneer was simply to put up the land and knock it down, and that was a duty for which a much smaller per-centage would be sufficient. He did not think tenders ought to be called for and the lowest accepted; but was of opinion that the Government ought to exercise its own discretion as to whom they would give the appointment. They were bound to see that the party was respectable; but there were many respectable auctioneers in Sydney, and he thought the Government might have done well in no taking the first offer, but to have first ascertained who were willing to do the work for them.

Mr. WEEKES: And that they were not bound to accept the lowest offer?

Mr. HAY: Certainly not. He thought he was fortified by what he had heard on all sides in saying there was ground for believing that other auctioneers, equally respectable, and whose rooms were more frequented by purchasers of land, would have undertaken the duty for a less sum. He felt bound to allude, before he sat down, to the charge against Messrs. Dean and Co., to which reference had been made. If such a document was in existence to the knowledge of the Government, they had a right to enquire into the circumstances. It was the duty of the Government to have satisfied themselves with respect to the truth or falsity of these charges before making this appointment. Personally, he (Mr. Hay) knew nothing of the circumstance, but if the fact was as he had seen it stated in the public papers, he certainly could not agree with the views put forward by the hon. member for West Sydney (Mr. Love). And if this arrangement was continued, he maintained it was the duty of the Government to have some valid explanation given of the transaction alluded to. Further than this he would not presume to deal with the matter on the present occasion. The Crown lands agents in the country districts had been alluded to by the hon. Treasurer; but that hon. gentleman had lost sight of the fact that the duties of the land agents in the country did not consist in merely putting up and knocking down lands by auction. They had to receive applications for the purchase of Crown lands, and to keep open an office for the accommodation of the public. On the abolition of the system of land commissioners within the settled districts, the duty had been cast upon the clerks of the benches, under an arrangement by which they were to receive a remuneration of not less than £50, nor more than £100 per annum, in addition to the amounts of their previous salaries, which were considered scarcely sufficient at the time.

Mr. WEEKES: There were three exceptions to that arrangement, in the cases of Bathurst, Maitland, and Goulburn.

Mr. HAY: The arrangement was entered into to some extent for the purpose of eking out the salaries received by the clerks of petty sessions; but the magistrates at Bathurst having set their faces against the principle, he (Mr. Hay) had felt compelled to sanction the appointment of an agent for that town; and it was under these circumstances that Mr. Richards had been appointed. Now, with regard to the amount of land likely to be sold in Sydney under this arrangement, he (Mr. Hay) did not think it likely that the views of the Treasurer were likely to be realised. He did not believe the Government were likely to sell so much land within the city as had been calculated upon. [Mr. SUTHERLAND: It's all sold, long ago.] As the honorable member remarked, the bulk of land within the city had already been disposed of. What few patches still remained unalienated in the city it seemed to him ought to be set apart as public parks and reserves. (Hear, hear.) The only saleable portions were those debatable sections set apart as Church and School Lands—(hear, hear)—which he supposed, from the strong feeling which appeared to be growing up, must eventually come under the salesman's hammer. But seeing that the total sales for three years past at the Treasury had only amounted to £48,000, he (Mr. Hay) was at a loss to see how the estimate of the hon. the Treasurer had been arrived at. Judging by past experience, £16,000 was the proper sum to calculate upon, and this would entail an outlay of about 2¼ per cent. under the conditions imposed. The motion as it stood was one that he (Mr. Hay) could not agree to, though it amounted only to a small vote of censure. He believed that the arrangement was an injudicious and expensive one. It was unwise, in the first place, to have taken the business out of the hands of a public officer, (one responsible to the Government,) and in the second place, if a deviation was considered desirable, it seemed to him that 2½ per cent. was too much remuneration for the service rendered. On these grounds he should feel it his duty to support the motion, but in a modified form. Seeing that a vested interest had been created by the completion of this arrangement, he did not see how the resolution could be carried out as it stood, and he would, therefore, propose to qualify the resolutions by making them read as follows:—(1.) That the recent arrangement under which Messrs. W. Dean and Co., of Sydney, have been appointed agents to the Government for the sale of lands, is unsatisfactory. (2.) That an address be presented to the Governor, respectfully acquainting his Excellency with the purport of the above resolution.

Mr. LOVE explained that if he had believed the document put forth by Messrs. Dean and Co. to be fictitious, he should not have attempted to justify their conduct. He did not believe the document a false one, however, and so far as the charge went, considered it was not applicable, at any rate, to the firm of Dean and Co.

Mr. T. GARRETT looked upon this motion as of the same character as other motions which had been lately discussed, and which to a certain extent might be considered as votes of censure on the Government, but which taken by themselves were not of sufficient importance to occupy the time of the House, or to justify the Government in resigning if carried. He condemned the conduct of the hon. member in hunting up questions of this kind and placing them on the paper, and thus causing fruitless discussion. He looked on the motion as involving a question of an abstract character, and not one where the policy of the country was affected, or the honour of the Ministry was questioned, and on that ground he should vote against the motion. He should also vote against the motion on its merits. There were two questions raised; first, as to the mode of payment, and the other as to the rate of commission. He contended that the Government had only followed the rule laid down in appointing other land agents where Clerks of Petty Sessions were not appointed. He asked the hon. member if he had an estate to sell, whether he would call for tenders, and not put it in the hands of the auctioneer whom he thought would sell it to the best possible advantage. He thought the Government, therefore, were justified and bound to get the highest price for the lands. As regards the rate of commission, the amount was calculated at the end of twelve months, and if land was sold to the value of £40,000, the commission would be one per cent. He had been present at one of Mr. Dean's sales, and he could testify that he had shown great regard for the public interest in the sale of the public lands. He also pointed out that the auctioneer had nothing to do with the money, and could not derive any advantage from having the money in his hands, because a clerk of the Treasury received all the deposits. He concluded by expressing his intention of opposing the motion.

Mr. HART had some little difficulty in giving his vote, because he could see a great many reasons for the Government taking the course they adopted in appointing Mr. Dean, while he thought on perusal of the correspondence and consideration of the matter, the arrangement was not a good one for the public, or a desirable one. They knew that for the last twenty-five years the practice had been to dispose of land by a clerk in the Treasury, and he thought higher prices had been obtained for land sold in that way than had ever been obtained by private auctioneers. He had been a frequent attendant at Government land sales, and it had occurred to him that it was not owing to the ability of the auctioneer, but to the just discrimination on the part of those who attended that these high prices were obtained. Therefore he thought a great deal said had been thrown away when the ability of Mr. Dean in selling was descanted on, or the ability of any other auctioneer who was willing to accept the appointment. He agreed with the hon. member for Murray that the policy to be adopted by the Government was not to obtain a fictitious price for land which would involve the country or individuals in bankruptcy, but the Parliament in its wisdom having fixed a certain price for the sale of land that they should be contented to see it disposed of at the price fixed. [Mr. WEEKES: "Then what is the use of selling by auction at all?"] Because it was so directed by the Land Sales Act; and that this selling by auction would, in so far as the valuable land round Sydney and other towns were concerned, prevent the jobbing that would otherwise be likely to occur under the operation of free selection. As a matter of fact, land had been sold for a long series of years by the Treasury, and very large sums had been received, but yet there had been no complaints made, either that there had been any misfeasance, or that the then mode was an unsatisfactory one. Though the sin of this arrangement had been to some extent cast upon the shoulders of the hon. Secretary for Lands, yet it now appeared that the suggestion had not emanated from him, but from the hon. Treasurer. To that extent then, the hon. Secretary for Lands was blameless in the matter; whilst the Government argued for the necessity of this change on the ground of the advantage to the public from obtaining a higher price for Government land, by means of an auctioneer than by the sales through a Treasury clerk. If that were the case, then such a system must be radically bad, because he contended that so long as the public received the sum fixed by Act of Parliament for their land, they ought to be content. Then again the Treasury was a spot well known, and there had never been a person known to be unable to find the place. Very possibly the best arrangements had not been made by the Government for conducting these sales, but that was the fault of the Government and not of the system. He deprecated the attempts that had been made to draw a parallel between Dean and Co. and any other auctioneering firm; but this he would say, that no firm in the city would have asked for so high an amount of per centage as Dean and Co. had done. It might be useful for the Government to know that the Master in Equity, through whose hands many large estates passed, made an arrangement with an auctioneer, under which nothing was paid until the sale was effected, when he awarded such a sum as he thought sufficient amply to remunerate him. Now the Government might very easily adopt some such a system as this; and as they had selected one so diametrically opposed to all reason, he must give his assent to the resolutions. That House was the guardian of the public interests and those interests having been neglected in this arrangement, he was bound to support the resolution. He did not regard this as such a vote of censure as would call upon the Government to consider the position in which they stood, still it was a matter of so much consequence to the country that the hon. members should give their votes on the merits of the question, and independent of any or all consequences that might ensue. He by no means advocated the adoption of a system of espionage over the Government, but when a matter became, as this had done, the common talk of people out of doors, it became the imperative duty of the House to step in and interfere.

Mr. LEARY: When he saw the result of recent debates upon motions which had been considered to be votes of censure on the Government, in which the feeling of the House had been clearly and unmistakably against the Government altogether, he did begin to think with the hon. member for Mageroo, that it was useless to bring them forward, for it was almost hopeless to expect that any motion, however correct in principle or important in its consequences, would be passed by this House, if there were any danger of the ministerial position being affected by it. Still less then would such a resolution as this be likely to be passed. He was astonished at the objection taken by the hon. member for the Gold-fields South, because in every minute and letter there was a direct reference to the Secretary for Lands, showing most conclusively that he was the principal mover in the matter; but if this question affected that Minister, it at the same time affected the rest of his colleagues. If the Government intended that Messrs. Dean and Co. were to receive one per cent. on the gross proceeds of these sales at the end of the year, or at any particular time—why did they not say so? The Colonial Treasurer stated most clearly that, presuming an amount was realised on sales extending to £40,000, this firm would receive 1½ per cent. upon the whole amount. Now he (Mr. Leary) could not see, nor did he believe the House could see, how the hon. member came to that conclusion from this letter from the Under-Secretary for Lands to Mr. Dean. He (Mr. L.) thought the proper interpretation of that letter was that, if the sales on any day amounted to £10,000, Messrs. Dean and Co. were to be allowed to charge only one per cent.; but if the sales on any particular day amounted to £2000 they were to be allowed five per cent. That appeared to be its correct meaning, and the Colonial Treasurer had given no grounds for a different interpretation being put upon it by the House. There were other firms whose reputations were equal to that of Messrs. Dean and Co., and it was not fair that any one auctioneer should be selected in preference to others having quite as good claims on the ground of character, and when there were no grounds connected with the public interest. If they could effect these sales as well, and on cheaper terms, the country was the loser by Messrs. Dean and Co. having the sale of these lands. Any action of the Government that would afford grounds for the least suspicion of their conduct should be looked to with care by the House, as this practice of giving large per centages might lead to the greatest corruption. He trusted that those hon. members who had any scruples about voting for the original motion would support the amendment.

Mr. WINDEYER intended to vote for the motion. But several false issues appeared to have been raised with which the House had nothing to do when dealing with this question. It was of no consequence to the House what might be the commercial character of Messrs. Dean and Co. as far as this motion was concerned, nor need the House, in discussing this question, consider the necessity of offering such business as the sale of public lands by mode of public tender. The question could be decided upon its merits without dealing with these two matters. He very much doubted whether if these arrangements had in a pecuniary way been satisfactory to the House and the country, the House would care much about its being decided by tender or by private arrangement. The question to be decided was whether the arrangement, irrespective of the mode in which it was entered into, was satisfactory as far as the public interests were involved; and he could not imagine how any hon. member who was in any way conversant with business of this character, or with the opinions entertained upon the matter among business men in the city, could have any doubt as to the unsatisfactory nature of the arrangement. The question had been argued by the Colonial Treasurer as if Messrs. Dean and Co. were the only auctioneers in Sydney; but even then he had failed to show that the House should look upon these as the best terms that could be made. It was a matter of almost general understanding among business men out of doors that they were not, indeed it was commonly said to be a job, and he was inclined to look upon it in the same light, knowing what was ordinarily paid for transacting business of this character. It appeared to him some arrangement might easily have been made to secure the services of other auctioneers, at least as well qualified to effect the sale of these lands as Messrs. Dean and Company. He had always understood that these gentlemen were chiefly engaged in the sale of merchandize, and that they had not so much business in effecting sales of land. He was unable to see that any reason had been shown why they should have been chosen by the Government, and he thought it would have been much better to have invited tenders. There were other persons usually engaged in the sale of land who would, in all probability, have agreed to do the business at a less percentage. He should vote for the motion, with the amendments proposed by the hon. member for Murray.

Mr. MARKHAM said that it was quite sufficient to affirm that the arrangement made with Mr. Dean was unsatisfactory, if it was desired to cast a censure upon the Government. The arrangement complained of did not originate at all with the Minister for Lands; it had originated with the Colonial Treasurer, who stated that the small room in which land sales were formerly effected on the part of the Government was wanted for some other purpose. The hon. member for East Sydney had objected that auctioneers always wrung out the highest prices. It was (as he conceived) the express object of all auctioneers to realise the highest price they could for that which they were entrusted to sell. What was the use of putting anything up to auction if that were not the end in view? It appeared to him to be now the question whether the Government ought not to have applied to other firms in Sydney before they made their arrangement with Mr. Dean. That point, however, had been but barely touched upon by the previous speakers. He should be sorry to vote in such a manner as to assist in putting the present Government out until they could see who were to be put into their places. The hon. member (Mr. Forster) would not be able to form a Government that would last. He should vote against the motion.

Mr. RAPER was sorry to see the House taken up with so trivial a matter. He considered that the discussion had wasted the time of the House. A good deal had been said as to the propriety of having called for tenders for this thing, but he did not look upon that circumstance as a particularly important one. He would neither vote for the motion nor the amendment.

Mr. SADLEIR said the question resolved itself into two points, the first having reference to the appointment of an auctioneer for the sale of the public lands, and the second to the conditions of that appointment. As to the first, he must say he did not think such an appointment ought to have been made without the Government making an application to more than one firm engaged in that particular branch of trade. He thought they ought to have thrown it open to half a dozen of the most intelligent and respectable auctioneers in the city. The conditions were exorbitant. He did not look upon this, however, as a political question affecting the position of the Government, and should vote for the Government because he considered this matter merely one of arrangement, and not of sufficient importance to justify the condemnation proposed.

Mr. HOLT thought the hon. member for East Sydney was not to blame in bringing forward this motion. It was his bounden duty to do so if he thought there was just cause of complaint, and there had been but one opinion expressed in reference to the terms of the appointment in question, and that was that they were too high. He believed, however, that the Government had made the arrangement with the best intentions. If there had been proper consideration given to the matter, he felt assured the Government would not have so readily closed with Messrs. Dean and Co., because the business of that firm rarely consisted in land sales, while there were some auctioneers in Sydney whose business consisted almost exclusively in sales of land. He did think arrangements of this kind should be made by tender, as a fixed and almost invariable rule. If the hon. Colonial Treasurer would not give a preference to any bank, but called for tenders, why not give all the auctioneers an opportunity of tendering for the Government business. He did not agree with the hon. member for East Sydney that the placing of the lands in the hands of auctioneers would be prejudicial to the interest of purchasers, because he believed purchasers might besafely trusted with the management of their own affairs. He must confess, however, that he never read a contract worded in more vague terms than this. It was difficult to understand even after the explanation of the hon. Colonial Treasurer, and as explained the terms were extravagant in the extreme. Although respectable auctioneers might not be disposed to pay for the appointment, still it would be worth the while of any auctioneer to do the business for a very small commission seeing that the whole was clear profit. If the former system had existed, he thought it would have been a good thing to empower auctioneers not only to sell by auction, but also to make private contracts for the sale of land.

Mr. ARNOLD said he never heard of any Parliament proposing a vote of censure upon a Government because they considered the remuneration of any person acting as one of its officers was some few pounds more than it ought to be, and he had heard no other ground of censure than this alleged against the Government. Now before any attempt was made to throw suspicion upon men occupying such a position as did Dean and Co., something more certain than mere allegation or insinuation ought to be brought forward. Who was there against whom nothing could be said? Was the hon. member for Sydney East immaculate? Had nothing ever been in print against him? And yet because something had appeared in print against Dean and Co., the Government, it was said, ought to be suspicious of them; ought to be very cautious, and ought to make every inquiry. But how? How were the Government to judge? Certainly not from the whisperings of people out of doors. And yet this was the way in which a respectable firm was to be damaged. He did not think the House would come to this conclusion. Let enquiries be held; Dean and Co. courted it, and would have no objection whatever to having the matter referred to a select committee, that the House might see if the question was such a one as the House ought to take into account. And after all what was the amount? When it came to be calculated at the end of the year, even on the basis named by hon. members opposite, it would not be more than £360 a year; and surely this was not such a very large sum—not such a sum, at all events, as would lead the Government to act improperly. And then let the House only look at what the Government obtained for it: first, the use of the auctioneer's rooms; next, his personal attendance, and then the value of the information he gave, for he had been told by persons who had been present in the rooms, that they had been astonished at the trouble taken by the auctioneer to give information to the purchaser. Why there were auctioneers who had made quite as much as this out of only one sale; and this was calculated upon the sales for a year. Mr. Dean had a large business, perhaps the largest in this city; his was the oldest colonial firm in the city, and besides being a suitable person, he had already been engaged as an auctioneer to the Government, and had performed his duties most satisfactorily. He (Mr. A.) fully appreciated the great business ability and high character of Mr. Mort, but that gentleman was no longer in business, and, therefore, his services were not to be obtained. All that the Government had to do with was that the applicant should be a suitable person; Mr. Dean was such a one, and his position under the circumstances detailed certainly entitled him to this amount of consideration. Then, as to the terms of the arrangement. He presumed his honorable friend the Secretary for Lands was bound to fix upon some scale of remuneration, and as the system had already been introduced, he had adopted the scale which had previously been decided upon; and which, from the address the hon. gentleman had made, he presumed had been originated by the hon. member for the Murray.

Mr. HAY observed that the selection of Mr. Richards for Bathurst had been forced upon him by reason of the magistrates there setting their faces against the principle of making the clerk of the Bench act as the land agent, as in other districts. As a rule he had never appointed an auctioneer to act as land agent.

Mr. ARNOLD: So many different arguments had been used it was hard to meet them all. But after all, on what grounds did the motion rest? Was it a matter of consequence that the sales should be held where there was the greatest assemblage of land buyers? If so, what blame attached to the Government for concluding this arrangement?

Mr. HAY said he objected to the appointment of auctioneers.

Mr. ARNOLD: On what grounds? Did the honorable member mean to say that in the three exceptional cases named, persons could not be got willing to undertake the duty at less than five per cent.? How far were they to carry this system of public tenders? Where was it to begin, and where was it to end? He (Mr. Arnold) had always understood the theory of responsible government to be this, that all details of this kind should be left to the Executive Government, and that, unless some gross and flagrant abuse occurred, the interference of the Legislature was neither necessary nor desirable. But nothing of this kind was suggested by the present motion. This merely said, we don't wish to attack you openly, but we desire to damage you as a Ministry one by one. No doubt the House had a right to take the course if it chose, but it was always best that the real issue before the House should be perfectly understood. If it was desired to unseat the present Ministry, let hon. members come forward with a substantial motion to that effect, instead of attacking them on details, respecting which no two persons perhaps were agreed in opinion. If motions of this kind were to be tolerated, no Ministry could possibly carry on. As to the amendment, it was not one which he could agree with. It only differed from the motion in this, that it said "we don't wish to interfere with your appointment, but we desire to censure you for what you have done." The honorable mover spoke of vested interests having arisen; but what vested interests could there be in connection with a transaction of this kind? The moment an auctioneer had completed a sale, his bargain with his client was concluded, and no interest remained——

Mr. HAY: The Treasurer has told us that the arrangement in this case is binding for a year.

Mr. WEEKES: I intended to have stated that the payment was to be made yearly, but the arrangement could be sooner set aside if desired.

Mr. ARNOLD: He was sure there would be no objection to its terminating sooner, for after a certain amount of sales had been effected the remuneration would be at a minimum. He could not understand what vested interest there could be in selling Government property, any more than in selling private property. But if Mr. Dean was so exorbitant, why did the hon. member come to the conclusion that the arrangement should not be cancelled. It was this: Mr. Dean was not to be the victim; they only sought to cast censure upon the Government, and whether this was a large or a small vote of censure, no doubt the hon. mover would congratulate himself if it were passed upon having driven the first nail into the coffin of the Ministry. It would be followed by a number of other small votes of censure which, all put together, would be presumed to be sufficient to make one large enough to oust the Government. He believed there was nothing in this matter on account of which the House was called upon to deal with the question except for the reasons he had just stated.

Dr. LANG observed that the other day he happened to peruse in the *Times* newspaper a sentence which he should take the liberty of reading for the information of the House, as it appeared to have some bearing on the question before them. It was as follows:—

> The ill-judged pertinacity of both great parties in the State to force upon the country parliamentary reform at a time when nobody wished for it, the break up of the American Union, and the signal failure of democratic government throughout our colonies, have combined to induce a reaction against what are known as liberal opinions.

In consequence of the monthly summaries of calumny and misrepresentation sent from this colony by every mail ship there prevailed throughout the community at home, and especially certain portions of it, a general impression that there had been an entire failure of democratic government in all our colonies, and particularly in this, the oldest of the Australian group. Although he had testified as far as he could, both personally and through the press, against this idea, and had shown that there had not been a failure—that, although he himself had been concerned in subverting two successive Ministries in this country, there was no failure on the part of the people, as they were told in this House by an hon. member, now a member of the Upper House, that in the first Parliament elected under democratic institutions in the year 1859, the people sent into this House the best men that had offered throughout the colony. The fault was not, therefore, on the part of the people as far as any failure of democratic institutions was concerned, but on the part of the leaders of the people. He confessed that the debate of this day had produced a considerable change in his opinions as to the stability of democratic institutions in this colony. He could not but look with extreme humiliation at this debate—it was discreditable in the highest degree. (Hear, hear, and Oh, oh.) Such repeated attempts—such contemptible attempts—to unseat the Ministry for the time being were utterly unworthy of men holding the position of statesmen. There was a gentleman in this colony to whom he was indebted for a sentiment that he regarded with far more reverence than he did the gentleman himself—a gentleman who had been a member of the Upper House under the late regime, and who bore the name of Henry Grattan, what his own name was need not be stated. But he (Dr. Lang) recollected that gentleman saying, that thirty years ago the original Henry Grattan had told his father never to strike a man until he was sure he could knock him down. (Laughter.) He would just like to give this piece of advice to gentlemen opposite—not to strike the men on the Treasury benches until they were sure they could knock them down. These infantile attempts against their foemen were unworthy of men calling themselves politicians. The poet says:—

> "Time was,
> That when the brains were out the man would die,
> And there an end."

But Ministers, in reply to these hon. members opposite, who were always in a killing mood, in reference to the occupants of the Treasury benches, might take up the language of the poet and say—

> "But now they come
> With forty mortal murders on their heads,
> To push us from our stools."

To use an expression emanating from the Emerald Isle as applied to the present Ministry—"They are killed almost every day, and are not dead yet." He trusted we should have an end of this trifling warfare, which was altogether unworthy of the House. The object evidently and undeniably was to damage the Ministry, and, if possible, turn them out. He should not be unwilling to do to the present Ministry what he had done to the past, but he must say that he despised these petty attempts on the part of the Opposition, and hoped they should have an end of them. (Hear, hear.) If hon. members opposite could concoct any motion of a creditable nature, the effect of which might be to turn the present Ministry out, well and good. But he trusted that they should not be treated any more to such a waste of time, and hon. members opposite would cease to resemble the ploughboy of the fable, always doing his best to arrive at the rainbow, which continued to recede from his expectant grasp. (Hear.)

Mr. FORSTER did not think that any other hon. member of that House would presume upon his position and his age so far as the hon. and reverend member who had just resumed his seat, and who had not thought it unbecoming to impugn the motives of those who had expressed themselves in favour of this motion. In his character as a minister of the Gospel, that hon. member might have manifested a different spirit. He regretted that so much had been made of his remarks relative to the report respecting the firm to which he had felt himself compelled to allude; in that allusion, however, he had not intended to take away private character.

Mr. WEEKES: You attempt to take it away.

Mr. FORSTER entirely repudiated the motion that there was any such intention on his part. The hon. the Colonial Treasurer had infused into his remarks a degree of personal feeling which he (Mr. Forster) had not been prepared to expect. He had not stated anything that was calculated to take away the character of any parties, but simply to guard public interests. No one had ventured to defend the terms and circumstances of this appointment. His great objection to it was, that was based upon a wrong principle. The system of auction was merely a recognition of the fact that a fair market price should be obtained. He had never denied that this was not a vote of censure—it was a vote of censure upon one particular act of the Government. It was not brought forward as a question upon which it was sought to turn the Government out. They knew that the Ministry did not intend to resign unless they should be turned out by an undisguised vote of censure. Was he to blame that that debate had lasted so long? Why, if it was only a small matter, had hon. members on the other side thought it necessary to stand out on the defence so long? He should not object to leave out the first of the proposed omissions, but should vote for the retention of the words respecting the cancellation of the appointment.

The question for the omission of the words proposed to be omitted was put and negatived without a division.

The resolution, as amended, was put and negatived, on the following division:—

Ayes, 13.

Mr. Hay	Mr. Faucett	Mr. Dalgleish
Hoskins	Forster	Hart } Tellers.
Leary	Rusden	Wilson }
Walker	Windeyer	
Macleay	Lucas	

Noes, 34.

Mr. Cowper	Mr. Flett	Mr. Dickson
Weekes	Redman	Buchanan
Arnold	Morrice	Bell
Cowper, jun.	Dangar	Dr. Lang
T. Garrett	Daniel	Mr. J. M. Ryan
Moriarty	Rotton	Cunneen
Hannell	Lewis	Atkinson
Markham	Allen	Wisdom
Egan	Sutherland	Driver } Tellers.
Alexander	Caldwell	Love }
Raper	Gray	
Sadleir	Lackey	

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH TEMPORALITIES.

Mr. WILSON moved, without notice, that the select committee appointed on the 1st November, to consider the expediency of amending or repealing the 8 William IV., No. 7, be instructed also to consider and report upon the expediency of amending or repealing the Act 4 Victoria, No. 18, and that the report of the select committee on that Act be referred to that committee.

The motion was put, and carried without opposition.

NOMINATIONS TO UPPER HOUSE.

Mr. FORSTER obtained leave to withdraw the following motion standing in his name:—"That an address be presented to the Governor, praying that his Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid upon the table of this House—A return of all documents which, in the terms of his Excellency the Governor's message No. 1, dated October 1 1861, 'in view to the public interest, and the confidence which should subsist on similar occasions, it is deemed inexpedient to make public,' specifying the date, nature, and contents of every such document, so far as it is not deemed inexpedient to make the same public, for the reason above assigned."

Mr. FORSTER then moved, "That an address be presented to the Governor, respectfully transmitting to his Excellency the resolution agreed to in committee of the whole, and adopted by the House on the 29th October last, having reference to his Excellency's message No. 1, dated the 1st October last." The honorable gentleman observed that this motion was one of mere formality, required to complete a resolution to which the House had already agreed. The hon. gentleman at the head of the Government, by the reply he gave on a former occasion, either showed great ignorance of his position or assumed a very great deal of ignorance on the part of the House, because it was perfectly evident that, as far as the Ministers were concerned, their position was in no wise altered as regarded the House by the omission of a Parliamentary form of this kind. The House were too well aware that many motions had been passed of which not the slightest notice had been taken; and this would probably only be adding to the list of resolutions which the Government had seen fit to treat with contempt. However, as he had complied with the suggestion formerly made respecting this matter, he would simply leave the motion in the hands of the House.

Mr. COWPER could not accept the credit which the honorable mover affected to give him, and contended, in reference to this subject, that he had shown a proper appreciation of what was due to the House and to his Excellency, by taking the course which he had taken. No doubt he was wrong in not asking the House to modify the terms of the address, but he did not anticipate that on this account, from a mere feeling of curiosity, the House would give its assent to the hon. member's motion. He asked whether it would be advisable now to open up a contest between that House and the Executive Government? No inconvenience had arisen from these appointments, and he was at a loss to imagine what more was requisite than had already been stated. He admitted that he ought to have obtained some modification of the address when it was moved, but, the matter having stood over so long, he hoped the motion would not be pressed, seeing that nothing could accrue to the public interest from the giving up of these documents now.

Mr. HOSKINS supposed the hon. and rev. member for West Sydney would consider this as another matter which was of no importance. [Mr. LANG: "Yes, just as I considered the last motion before the House.] The hon. member at the head of the Government had adopted the same tactics in reference to this motion that he had pursued on a former occasion—alluding to the character of the nominations, and the nature of the legislation which has passed the other House. Now, the hon. mover had no intention of commenting on these matters, but was simply desirous of providing that the rights and privileges of that House (the Assembly) should be respected. The charges levelled against the Government that they had treated with contempt addresses of this House, were only too well founded, for if a return were called for of all the addresses to which no replies had been returned since the present Ministry were in power, the document would be a perfect curiosity in its way, as the present Government had obtained quite a celebrity for not replying to addresses. The hon. Colonial Secretary had given as an excuse for not producing these papers that the documents were mere private communications which had passed under the seal of secrecy, but such documents as these had not been asked for; and as to its militating against the public interest to produce them, surely that House, as representing the public, was the best judge of that. There was this to be said, that some of the persons applied to had refused to become subservient followers of the Ministry, and so had declined to accept the seats offered them; and he contended that it would be quite to the public advantage that these documents, the offers and the replies, should be made public. There was a communication to Mr. Berry, of whom the Government had been the most virulent and determined opponent—[Mr. COWPER: "That is with the printed papers."] Then there was a communication to and a reply from Captain Lamb. [Mr. COWPER: "He has made them public."] Then why had the Government refused to do the same? No objection was made to the terms of the motion when it was brought forward. [Mr. COWPER: "I did object."] The hon. member moved no amendment, neither did he divide the House on the question; and yet now he wished hon. members to believe that he had allowed it to pass by an oversight. [Mr. COWPER: "I said that I understood that the House had agreed to the proposed modification."] The motion was passed in its entirety, and without any modification. The House had a perfect right to see these documents, and he challenged hon. members opposite to adduce any one instance in which documents that had been once asked for had ever been refused when once the correspondence had been closed. Never had they been withheld; but, on the contrary, the House of Commons were so determined to insist upon this right, that they compelled a Minister of the Crown to produce papers which most clearly proved that the Secretary in question had been guilty of the meanness of opening the letters of foreign refugees, and possessing himself of their contents. Such was the case in England, but it seemed reserved for the democratic Ministry of New South Wales to withhold from the representatives of the people the documents which they considered to be necessary. The House had already, by a large majority, decided that these papers should be asked for, and he thought hon. members would hardly be inclined to stultify themselves, because the Ministry chose to resist the demand, and to take advantage of a petty paltry quibble, only worthy of those who could so lower themselves as to consent to so mean a trick of evading the bringing to light of correspondence which they so well knew must militate strongly against them.

Mr. COWPER would again say that this was a correspondence not with the Government but with the Governor. It was not in his possession, but in the possession of his Excellency, at Government House. It never had been in his (Mr. C.'s) possession.

Mr. BUCHANAN said that in making these appointments to the Upper House the members had a duty to perform; he understood it to be to pass the Land Bill. And that object having been attained, he took no further interest in them or in any documents connected with their appointment. The House had all the documents it could reasonably require, and he could easily understand that in connexion with every Government there would be communications which it would be to some extent a breach of private confidence to produce to the House and the country.

Mr. MORRIS supported the motion, being perfectly satisfied that there were good reasons for having these documents before the House. Hon. members appeared to have overlooked that important minute of the 11th June, referring to the demand of the Government in reference to these appointments to the Upper House, that the Government should have a "fair working majority." He should like to know how some of the eminent gentlemen appointed to the Legislative Council met that demand, which seemed so contrary to the excellent despatch of the Secretary of State. Constitutionally the whole of these documents were in the hands of the Executive as advisers of his Excellency, and he did not think any of them could be of a strictly private character.

Mr. RUSDEN concurred in the views expressed by the hon. member for Balranald; and he considered further that it would be interesting and useful to know how the gentlemen appointed treated the Government proposals as to the institution of an elective Upper House, and the basis of it.

Mr. WILSON said that, on the 29th of October last, the House had passed resolutions by a large majority, and the question was, should that resolution now before them be, or be not affirmed, so that vitality might be given to their own acts. The present Council had done nothing more than what the late Council had done. The working majority of the other House had not passed anything but two or three measures—measures which they could not help passing. These resolutions had been debated twice in that House, and had already been affirmed by large majorities.

Dr. LANG could not but think that this discussion was but a second edition of the dreary debate about the auctioneers, which had already occupied so much time that evening. He was quite confident that if the hon. member for Sydney East should succeed in unseating his friend, that gentleman would expect such a degree of forbearance as he (Dr. Lang) desired to see extended to the Colonial Secretary.

Mr. FAUCETT could not see why these papers should not be granted. He denied that there was the slightest privacy in the letters sent by the Governor to these gentlemen, inviting them severally to accept an appointment, which was one of the highest offices in the state. He could not conceive any letter more fully filling the position of a public document than a letter of that kind. That letter had been produced, and yet honorable members were told that the reply was private and confidential! Were the letters so marked? Mr. Donaldson was condemned for marking "private and confidential" letters in reference to the appointment of magistrates. But the Government in this instance were not thus condemned. They had not marked them private and confidential, and when the writers did not chose to mark their letters private and confidential, he did not see why those who replied to letters on public questions should consider their replies to such letters private and confidential. If a Ministry would refrain from obeying the House, he agreed with the hon. and rev. member for West Sydney, that it was the duty of the Opposition to turn out that Ministry. Then, hon. members had been told that a portion of the correspondence had been produced. This only proved that the Government had broken through the rule they had laid down for themselves. If Mr. Lamb chose to make his letter public in the Press, why should the Government refuse to publish the letter. The Government, however, refused. Why then should they have made an exception in Mr. Berry's case? If the gentlemen in question had placed themselves in a false position, that was another reason why these papers ought to be produced. He did not see how the publication of these documents could be either prejudicial to public interests, or hurtful to private feelings. The proceedings were over. The case was not now pending. The case was entirely different from the position in which they stood the other night, and he (Mr. Faucett) could see no good reason why (as the papers had been ordered), the present motion should not be agreed to by the House.

Mr. REDMAN deprecated this covert mode of casting censure on an administration; unless some better ground for the motion were shewn than had been advanced yet, he did not see how the House could possibly entertain it. If the object of honorable members was to displace the present Government, let them make a clear and distinct proposal to that effect.

Mr. FORSTER, in reply, said that as the motion concerned the rights and privileges of the House, it was as much worth the notice of the House as were the private affairs of the hon. and rev. member for West Sydney, which he was continually bringing before the House, and, dreary as the debate might be, it was scarcely as dreary as some of the experiences in foreign lands which the hon. and rev. member was continually forcing on the House. With regard to the motion, it gave the House an opportunity of reconsidering the decision they came to the other night, and he was, therefore, glad that this step was necessary, because if hon. members saw any good reasons for recalling the verdict they had before pronounced, there was no cause why they should not do so. It was a mere technical completion of what had been before done, and he now gave hon. members an opportunity of saying whether they would abide by their decision or eat dirt at the order of the Ministry.

The question was then put and negatived, on the following division:—

Ayes, 11.

Mr. Macleay	Mr. Morris	Mr. Rusden
Hoskins	Dalgleish	Rotton
Lackey	Faucett	Windeyer } Tellers.
Dangar	Forster	Wilson }
Walker	Cummings	

Noes, 17.

Mr. Cowper	Mr. T. Garrett	Mr. Flett
Weekes	Wisdom	Cunneen
Arnold	Dr. Lang	Caldwell
Cowper, jun.	Mr. Buchanan	Hannell } Tellers.
Redman	Gray	Markham }
Alexander	J. N. Ryan	

The remaining business on the paper was postponed, and the House, at twelve o'clock, adjourned until three o'clock to-morrow.

THE MARCO POLO EMIGRANT SHIP.

(From the Home News.)

A CASE of some public importance was heard on the 29th of August at the Liverpool Police Court, before Mr. Raffles, in which Captain Johnson, the captain of the well-known emigrant ship Marco Polo, was summoned for an alleged infringement of the Passengers Act (1855). Mr. Vernon Lushington, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Lowndes and Co., appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Forsham for the defendant. The information was laid by Captain Prior, the Government emigration officer at Liverpool, and the alleged infringement consisted in the passengers of the ship, on the homeward voyage from Australia, not having been supplied with provisions in accordance with the Act of Parliament.

Mr. Lushington, in opening the case, said that the vessel left Melbourne, bound for Liverpool, on the 19th of February last, and had on board a number of passengers. On the 7th of March the ship came into violent contact with an iceberg, and in consequence of the injuries she sustained she had to put into a port of refuge, and she reached Valparaiso on the 2nd of May. She was detained there until the 22nd of May, and after having taken in further cargo she proceeded on her voyage. He said it was alleged that on board the Marco Polo on this particular voyage the provisions were bad—that the beef and pork were bad in quality, and that the tea, sugar, butter, and suet fell short of what was required—and complaints having been made to the emigrant officers in regard to this, he necessarily felt it to be his duty to bring the matter before the Court.

After some discussion between the legal gentlemen engaged in the case as to the particular clause of the Passengers Act applying to this case,

Mr. Matthew Brown was called, and in examination by Mr. Lushington said—I am a doctor of medicine. I was a second cabin passenger on board the Marco Polo on the voyage in question. There were, I believe, about 204 passengers. We left Valparaiso on the 22nd of May on the voyage home. We had an allowance of beef. It was very bad; it was almost always bad, and it stunk occasionally. As to the pork, it was indifferent—middling. The preserved meat was also very bad. We had no allowance of butter for fifteen days. I had no sugar supplied to me for fifteen days; and during the whole voyage I had no lump sugar, although I contracted to receive it.

Cross-examined by Mr. Forshaw: I complained to the captain. I wrote to him about the breach of the agreement in respect to the sugar. I also complained to the purser in a letter. (Laughter). I have said that there was no substitute for sugar; there was molasses offered. Some ham was also offered for butter. Could not say whether it was good. Did not taste it. The pork was good in my cabin. On the "general question" he might be said to represent the other cabin passengers in this matter. After they arrived at Liverpool, the passengers met at the Brunswick Hotel. I was there, but I was not the chairman or orator. (Laughter.) I did not make a speech, but I made observations. (Renewed laughter.) They agreed at the meeting to go altogether and see if they could not get redress. They went to Mr. Baines, but I did not say that the others were a set of rapacious fellows; that they required a great amount, and that if Mr. Baines would give me a reasonable sum to myself I would settle the matter. I might have made a remark to Mr. Baines, but did not say that. I did not say to him that he should make an arrangement to satisfy me and my wife. I did not sign the letter that was sent to the owners. I did not do so, because I did not admire its bombast and general tone. (Laughter.)

William Smith, Edward Brown, John Sutherland, and John Miller, who had been passengers on board the Marco Polo, gave similar evidence as to the bad quality of the provisions; but they generally admitted that molasses had been offered in lieu of sugar, ham instead of butter, and that coffee had been substituted in the place of tea.

Mr. Forshaw, in addressing the Court for the defendant, said that at the opening of the proceedings they had been told that this case was one of very great importance; but he thought that, after having heard the evidence which had been given, a more trumpery case could not have been brought forward. He was of opinion that everything had been done that could be done by the owners and master of the vessel, under ordinary circumstances, that was required of them by the Act of Parliament, and that this bundle of grievances had originated with the loquacious doctor, who was worse than any sea-lawyer, and who took upon himself the duty of being the agitator for the redress of the grievances of the other passengers. After the vessel had come in contact with the iceberg, they made for Valparaiso, where provisions were ordered at houses of respectability, and for which full prices had been paid, and if the provisions were bad the captain had been duped by these parties. It was true that they had fallen short of butter on the voyage, but that was in consequence of the parties who supplied it at Valparaiso giving deficient quantities, for when they got to sea they found, when they opened the casks of butter, that one cask had been placed within another, so that the quantity was not sufficient; but they had had a substitute offered for the tea, sugar, and butter; and this being so, he did not think that, under all the circumstances of the case, they ought to be convicted for an infringement of the Act of Parliament. This case was brought there by the doctor and others, in order to extort money from his clients; and he hoped that after the evidence he should call before the court the case would be dismissed. Mr. Forshaw then called

James Hunt, the purser of the ship, who said that he was purser on the voyage home, and it was his duty to superintend the provisions. He stated that no complaint had been made to him about the beef and pork except once, when a man brought a piece that he said was not good, and it was changed. He had never seen beef or pork thrown overboard on account of its bad quality; and when they fell short of butter, ham was substituted. Molasses was substituted when they fell short of sugar, and coffee instead of tea.

Mr. Raffles said that he was of opinion that there had been a violation of the Act; but at the same time it did not appear to him to be a very bad case, because the deficiency might have arisen from accidental circumstances. He thought the emigration officers had done right in bringing the case before the court; but at the same time he must say that the owners of the ship had seldom anything bad against their ships, and under all the circumstances he would inflict a penalty of £6.

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THE LACHLAN GOLD-FIELD.

From a private letter, received from the Lachlan by last night's mail by a highly respectable gentleman in the city, we copy (with his sanction) the annexed particulars. The intelligence thus conveyed confirms the statement made in our telegram of yesterday respecting the thirteen-pound nugget. The correspondent writes :—

"The news I have received from the Lachlan is something that really surpasses belief. The first wonder was a 'small pebble' taken at the bottom of a hole 114 feet deep;—just imagine the astonishment of the lucky prospectors at finding it weighing thirteen pounds, besides 130 ounces of smaller pretensions! The excitement is most intense. One party states that the wash-stuff is from two to five feet deep, and 200 yards wide ; there are three distinct leads. One shaft produced seventy-three ounces to eight buckets of wash-stuff. It appears that the ground increases in richness lower down ; and branches coming into the main lead have been discovered. One large branch trends its way towards Molong."

THE SYDNEY MONTHLY OVERLAND MAIL.—The summary of colonial news for transmission to Europe by the Benares, will be published in this journal to-morrow (Thursday) morning, the 21st instant. Advertisers are particularly requested to send in their favours early. The insertion of advertisements sent in after seven o'clock this (Wednesday) evening cannot be guaranteed.

THE HERALD SUMMARY.—Orders for extra copies should be lodged with the counter clerk this (Wednesday) evening. Our friends from the country are reminded that orders to post for England will be too late after Thursday's morning mail.

METHODIST MISSION CHAPEL.—On Sunday last, three sermons were preached in the Independent Methodist Mission Chapel, Botany-road—in the morning, by the Rev. Mr. Langford; at three o'clock, by the Rev. W. Slatyer ; and at seven, by Mr. Garrick. Collections were made after each service in aid of the chapel fund.—On the following evening a public tea-meeting was held ; the chapel was well filled. After tea, Mr. Thomas Roseby was moved to the chair, and gave a short and interesting address. Mr. Leary gave a statement of the financial state of the chapel, which showed a debt of £28, most of which was for new seats lately provided. Messrs. J. Roseby, Woster, and Pidgeon then successively addressed the meeting. A collection was then made, which, together with the Sabbath collections, amounted to £10. The meeting then closed with prayer.

WESLEYAN MISSIONS.—A public meeting in furtherance of the objects of the Australian Wesleyan Missions will, this evening, be held in the Bourke-street Church. Captain Williams, of La Hogue, is expected to take the chair, and several ministers visiting Sydney for the annual district meeting will deliver addresses.

THE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.—The usual monthly meeting of the Philosophical Society of New South Wales takes place this evening, in the Australian Library, at eight o'clock. An interesting paper will be read by the Rev. W. B. Clarke, on some Recent Geological Discoveries in Australasia, and on the Correlation of Australian Formations with those of Europe. A paper will also be read by Dr. Berncastle on the Cave Temples of India.

NEW MAGISTRATES.—The following gentlemen have been appointed magistrates of the colony :—Maurice Alexander, Sydney ; Samuel Avery, North Grafton; David Bell, Nimitybelle ; John Birrell, Waverley ; John Bray, Campbelltown ; Herbert Harington Brown, Glen Innes; John Brown, Dapto ; William Edward Bayldon, Ulmarra, Clarence River ; Alexander Burt, Tubbo, Murrumbidgee River ; Angus Cameron, Ulmarra, Clarence River ; John Clarke, Kerrarberry, Murrumbidgee River ; William John Cobcroft, Wollombi ; James Cochrane, Colombo Creek ; James Joseph Connell, Bathurst ; Henry Crothers, Wollombi ; Louis Patrick Doyle, Wee Waa ; Sydney Levy Emanuel, Goulburn ; William Farrand, Bathurst ; John Fuljames, Goulburn ; Timothy Gannon, jun., Moruya ; William Hawdon, Moruya ; James Larmer, Braidwood ; Montague Levy, Sydney ; Edward Abraham Levy, Sydney ; Alexander Macnell, Yanco ; William Ralph M'Carthy, Queanbeyan ; Patrick M'Donough, Bathurst ; John Bede M'Guigan, Bathurst ; William M'Gregor, Bega ; Andrew Agnew M'Ketchie, Mount Cooper, Maneroo ; Gerrit Johannes Meynink, Sub-Gold Commissioner ; Allen Bradley Morgan, Wagga Wagga ; James Moseley, Wee Waa ; Henry Newcomen, Barwin ; George Matchamm Pitt, Richmond ; Elliott Charles Randell, Hay ; John M'Neil Simpson, Warialda ; John Single, Maitland ; Cyrus Edmond Smith, Urana ; Solomon Solomon, Eden ; George Tabor, Campbelltown ; Stephen Tuckerman, Sackville Reach ; Henry Weaver, Merriwa ; Walter Wood, Deniliquin ; and John James Wright, Queanbeyan, Esquires.

ACCEPTED TENDER.—The tender of Messrs. Everett and Stephens, for the erection of a court and watchhouse at Molong, has been accepted by the Government.

CAPTAIN DELOITTE.—The friends of this gentleman will be glad to learn that he is progressing favourably. He has recovered his speech, and is getting the use of his limbs. Great sympathy has been shewn him in his affliction, and his brother surveyors have in the kindest manner offered to attend to his shipping business during his illness.

THE OPERA.—On the last two evenings Verdi's opera of "Ernani," was performed at the Lyceum Theatre. The characters were generally well supported, but being a composition which depends mostly for success on the concerted pieces and chorus, it was not, on the whole, so well rendered as Trovatore. The music is a severe test of the voice, and so far as Signor and Signora Bianchi were concerned, they were equal to its demands. This evening Bellini's *chef d'œuvre* "Norma" will be produced, Signora Bianchi appearing as the Druidical Priestess—one of her most brilliant impersonations ; Miss Emma Howson will sustain the *rôle* of Adalgisa.

PHRENOLOGICAL ENTERTAINMENT.—Mr. A. S. Hamilton gave, yesterday evening, at the Temperance Hall, a "Scientific and Musical Entertainment." After some general remarks on the science of phrenology, and upon the harmony of music with the feelings, passions, and sentiments of the soul, Mr. Hamilton proceeded to point, in a very forcible and felicitous manner, to the developments of the social and heroic sentiments. In illustration of these, performances on the harp and violin were given by Messrs. Morgan and Hull, the tunes selected being airs adapted to popular songs and ballads, and which most obviously realised the sentiments brought under review. The execution was very vigorous and skilful, and whether or not the analogy between the melodies and sentiments was realised by the audience, they testified most emphatically to their appreciation of the performances. The entertainment was an extremely successful one, the alternation of apt and lively illustrations of the facts of phrenology and of excellent music, affording an attractive variety. The entertainment is to be repeated, and there can be little doubt that it will be patronised by as large an attendance as was present yesterday evening.

REPRESENTATION OF MACQUARIE WARD.—A number of the friends of Mr. J. Macintosh met at the Travellers' Rest Inn, corner of Castlereagh and Market streets, yesterday evening, for the purpose of taking measures to secure the election of that gentleman as an alderman for the ward in the forthcoming election. No business, however, of the nature indicated was transacted, as the meeting was called by Mr. Macintosh's consent, upon the understanding that Alderman Caldwell had expressed an intention to retire from the Municipal Council, but from a statement made in the room by a gentleman last night it appears that Alderman Caldwell entertains no such intention, and as Mr. Macintosh did not wish to oppose Alderman Caldwell, he (Mr. M.), upon hearing the statement referred to, thought it desirable that the matter should remain in abeyance until he had consulted with his friends. This course was acted upon, and the persons present consequently dispersed.

BODY FOUND.—Yesterday morning, Mr. M'Nab, the diver, went down to examine the bottom of the hulk moored at Botts' Wharf, when he discovered, and brought to the surface, portions of a body which was lying entangled in the weeds at the bottom. They had been kept together by part of the clothing, and the remains were subsequently recognised, by this means, as being those of the carpenter of the Nimrod, who was drowned some months since.

DEATHS FROM DROWNING.—The remains of no less than three persons, supposed to have met their deaths by drowning, were recovered from the harbour yesterday, and are now lying in the dead-house, Circular Quay, awaiting inquests and interment. The remains of one consist of bones only, and they are believed to be those of the carpenter of the ship Nimrod, who was drowned about five months ago, while the vessel was lying at Botts' Wharf. The bones were found close to the wharf, yesterday. A seaman named Kurdson, belonging to the ketch Ellen, lying at the Market Wharf, returned to that vessel in a state of intoxication at about midnight of Monday, and soon after reaching the deck a splash in the water was heard and the man was missed. The master of the ketch heard the splash, and, it is said, was under the impression that the man had fallen overboard, but did not feel certain of it, as he saw no commotion in the water alongside. However, as Kurdson did not return to his work yesterday morning, some persons commenced dragging for his body, which was eventually found under the vessel. The body of a man, as yet unidentified, was found lying on a rock near Fort Macquarie, by two boys at about one o'clock yesterday. The deceased was about five feet five in height, was respectable dressed in black cloth coat and vest, grey tweed trousers, and wore a digger's belt, containing nothing. He was rather round shouldered, with dark hair, and clean shaven chin. An inquest on each of the bodies will probably be held at the Observer Tavern, George-street North, to-day.

We are requested by Messrs. Walter Bradley and Co. to direct particular attention to their sale this day, at their rooms, 239, George-street, of the late Rev. Archdeacon Cowper's valuable library ; also some choice engravings and paintings. For particulars, see advertisements.—ADV.

Important Unreserved Sale of Choice New Drapery, &c., This Day.—We are requested by Mr. Charles Teakle to direct the special attention of drapers, outfitters, milliners, storekeepers, and others to his sale this day, at his Rooms, to commence at half-past 10 o'clock precisely, and will be continued throughout the day till the whole is disposed of. See advertisements.—ADV.

Spirits, Beer, &c.—John G. Cohen has desired us to call the attention of wine and spirit merchants, publicans, and others to his most important, extensive, and unreserved auction sale of fine old Martell's and Hennessy's brandies, strong rums, 35 to 38 o.p., draught porter, old tom, &c., &c., at the stores formerly occupied by the late Mr. W. Busfield, New Pitt-street, this day, Wednesday, November 20, 1861, at half-past 11 o'clock precisely. Without reserve.—ADV.

NEW ZEALAND.

By H. M. S. Miranda we have news from Otago to the 9th November. We take the following from the *Witness* :—

THE GOLD-FIELDS.

Every fresh account from the gold-fields affords reason for renewed confidence in their permanence. It is now found that the first fears that the gold-producing spots would be limited to small areas were without foundation. Tuapeka and Waitahuna are constantly enlarged by fresh discoveries, and these fields are now absolutely joined. Numerous instances of success keep continually coming under our notice. Yesterday we saw one of a party who assured us that in four months he and his mates have cleared nearly 100 lbs. weight of gold at Tuapeka. A man named George Brown, late from Sandy Creek, Victoria, cleared to his own share, in eight weeks, between 5 lbs. and 6 lbs. weight at Waitahuna. Another Ballaarat man made 5 lbs. in nine weeks. Several new rushes are spoken of in the neighbourhood of the present diggings ; in fact, scarcely a week passes by without something of the kind. A small number of miners are said to be doing well in the neighbourhood of Tokomairiro.

As these lines are likely to find their way to our neighbours in Melbourne, we will just add a few remarks for their special behoof. A great number of our contemporaries have gratuitously endeavoured to run down this place and represent its prospects as anything but flattering. Some of them have even gone the length of indulging in fears for the fate of the unfortunates whose evil destiny led them to Otago. Now let us assure them, at once, that there is no necessity for these fears ; the miners who are able to give the gold-fields a trial are well enough contented. Certainly all are not equally successful, but we believe the proportion that succeeds is far larger than that on most of the Victorian gold-fields. Be that as it may, we doubt if free passages were offered to-morrow, if many would be found to avail themselves of the boon. But we do not for a moment invite a further population. We are quite content with the number already here, and will even say that unless a new gold-field be found, new comers run the risk of considerable delay before "striking in" upon good ground. In fact, men without money should not think of coming, and those with money must not expect to make a fortune in a day. We do not mean that it is necessary to possess a large capital, we simply condemn the folly of those who venture to land in a new place without the means to fall back upon of supporting themselves for a few weeks.

People at a distance may form some idea of the splendid nature of the gold discoveries already made, from facts that admit of no dispute. Last escort brought 19,700 ozs., and it is known that several thousand ozs. were left behind, without reckoning the gold at Waitahuna, which, owing to the want of a gold-receiving office, has accumulated for some time. It is calculated that there are nearly 20,000 ozs. at Waitahuna waiting escort and purchase. In Dunedin about 50,000 ozs. have accumulated, which, added to the amount lately exported, shows that in addition to the total received by escort, about 20,000 ozs. must have come down by private hands.

A very large amount of gold is now lying in Dunedin, some remaining on deposit, and some awaiting transit : the two banks have about 48,000 ounces between them—the New South Wales about 36,000, and the Union about 12,000. The Oscar is likely to take back 25,000 ounces.

AMOUNT OF GOLD PER ESCORT.

Escort to 4th October		38,845
" 18th October	15,400	
" 1st November	19,700	
		35,100
		73,945

The amount exported to date, is 46,593 ozs 19 dwts.

A WEEKLY ESCORT.—At last there is to be a weekly escort. The purchase made by the Government at Tokomairiro, enables arrangements to be made at once, and after this week the escort will arrive every Thursday in Dunedin. The escorts are expected to be heavy for the next few weeks, a large quantity of gold having accumulated at Waitahuna, where only a few days ago a gold-receiving office has been established.

THE MAIL ROBBERY.—On Saturday, the prisoners W. Mackie, D. Ross, and C. Ross, were again brought before the Bench at East Maitland, when evidence was given by a Singleton constable to the effect that an iron-grey mare had been found at the late residence of Charles Ross. The mare was in a paddock, and was known as Charles Ross' property. It was produced by the witness.—The prisoners were brought up at West Maitland on Monday. Jonathan Snell deposed that he had identified a dark grey mare in the pound, and her face was exactly of the colour of that of one of the horses ridden by the robbers. Her size also was similar, and he believed her to be the same mare. Chief constable Horne deposed that he knew the prisoners; they had all lately been residing in his district—Mackie and Charles Ross together, at Dulwich. Since the robbery he had searched Charles Ross' house. This was on the Thursday following the robbery ; and the place was then abandoned. On the previous day he had been at the house, and Ross was there then. In the house, behind the bedroom door, he found a single and a double barrelled pistol, a canister of powder, a quantity of ball, in a box under the bed. None of the mail passengers mentioned to him the loss of a ring. He also found at Charles Ross's cottage a pair of saddle straps, one of them marked with a notch at the end. When at Ross's on Wednesday, he did not mention anything about the robbery. He afterwards heard of the apprehension of Mackie, and that induced him to go on the following day, when he found the place abandoned.—Jonathan Snell, recalled, stated that he believed the two saddle straps produced were in his saddle bags when they were stolen. He identified the one by the notch, with which he marked most of his saddle straps, and the other by the buckle having been bent and hammered out. [A saddle strap brought from the witness's house, and identified by him as his property bore a mark corresponding with that on the strap produced by chief constable Horne.] The prisoner Mackay on being asked if he had anything to say, said "I can say nothing that will avail me in this court." Charles Ross said "All I have to say is that I am quite innocent of the charge laid against me." These two prisoners were then committed to take their trial at the ensuing Circuit Court. Charles Ross applied for bail, but was refused. As to Donald Ross, evidence in defence was taken. William Irwin Gardiner stated that he resided fourteen miles beyond Aberdeen. He had sheep, and finished the shearing at Aberdeen, on the 31st October. Donald Ross was shearing for him. He began to work on the 23rd, and remained until the end. He was washing on the Saturday preceding the robbery, and was there after ten o'clock on the Sunday night, and at work as usual on the Monday morning by sunrise. He slept in the same room with a man named M'Grath.—Michael M'Grath stated that he had been shearing lately for Mr. Gardiner, and slept in the same room with Donald Ross. He saw him go to bed on the night of Sunday, the 27th, at about ten o'clock, and saw him get up at about sunrise next morning. Donald Ross was thereupon discharged.—*Maitland Mercury.*

MUNICIPALITY OF PADDINGTON.—A meeting of the above council was held on Tuesday, the 12th instant. Present : Chairman and full council. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and signed by the chairman, as altered. Correspondence : No. 1. Copy of letter to bus proprietors, requesting them to apply for licenses. Nos. 2 and 3. From contractors for kerbing and guttering, requesting payment for work performed. No. 4. Letter from Mr. M. E. Meyers, the clerk and secretary superintendent of works, and collector of rates to this municipal council, tendering his resignation of the various offices held by him from the 26th December next, or the 12th of this month, should the council be in a position to dispense with his services at that time. Read. Reports : The treasurer and the chairman of the Finance Committee, the Committee of Works, and the Committee for General Purposes, and the collector of rates brought up their reports. Moved, seconded, and carried, "That the reports be received." Moved by councillor Alston, seconded and carried, "That the treasurer be authorised to pay Mr. Tate an amount of money sufficient to cover the expense of fifty yards, more or less, of kerbing and guttering on the Old South Head Road, by Saturday next, as recommended by the Committee of Works. To pay Messrs. Lockwood an amount of seventy-five per cent. on works performed in Gipps-street, in accordance to contract ; and to Mr. Martin, for the laying of three cross gutters, if satisfactorily completed, a like amount of seventy-five per cent. Councillor Alston produced a note from Mr. Michael Pearce, the contractor for Dowling-street, demanding payment for the works performed thereon, and reported that the Committee of Works had inspected the said street and came to the resolution that, as the street had not been formed by the contractor in accordance to section, they recommended to make a reduction of £8 6s. 3d. and pay the balance of £66 13s. 9d. Councillor Taylor moved an amendment, seconded by councillor Steel, "That an amount of £5 be allowed to be deducted from the amount claimed by Mr. Pearce, instead of £4 6s. 3d., as recommended by the chairman of the Committee of Works, and that the balance be paid at once." The original motion was carried by a majority of one. Moved by councillor Alston, seconded and carried, that this council call for tenders for the formation, ballasting, and blinding of Paddington-street, in accordance to section adopted when specification to this council produced and approved of. Councillor Perry gave notice that he would move at the next meeting that a call of the whole council be made on the 26th instant for the purpose of rescinding a motion made by councillor Ashton, seconded and carried, as standing on the minutes of the 29th October ultimo, in reference to continuation of works in Dowling-street. Councillor Perry moved, and councillor Taylor seconded, that the report of the General Purposes Committee, received, be adopted, and that the iron safe, as recommended by them, be purchased ; put and carried. Councillor Perry, in reference to Mr. Meyers' resignation of office, tendered this date, requested that the same should be considered, the chairman stated that he could see no reason to induce Mr. Meyers to resign, to which Mr. Meyers replied, that he did so to better his condition, and was pleased to state that he had been successful. Councillor Perry moved, and Councillor Lynd seconded, "That the resignation be accepted, and that a special meeting be held on Wednesday, the 13th instant, to consider the necessary arrangements to be made respecting duties and salary for Mr. Meyer's successor." Put and carried.—Resolved that the next meeting be held on Tuesday, the 26th instant.

We are requested by Messrs. Chas. Moore and Co. to direct the attention of warehousemen, importers, drapers, storekeepers, and the trade, to their sale of Mr. C. S. Haigh's stock, on his premises, George-street, this day, at 11 o'clock ; also, the well-known town cob Punch, by Merry Legs, at 12 o'clock sharp.—ADV.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

(From the English Papers to Sep. 26.)

WILL OF THE LATE CATHERINE HAYES.—The will of Madame Catherine Hayes (Mrs. Bushnell, widow), of Westbourne-park, Middlesex, who died at Sydenham on August 11, was executed on the 8th of the same month. She nominated Captain George John Power and Henry Lee, Esq., executors, to whom probate was granted on the 26th of August, by the London Court, her personal property being sworn under £16,000. This popular and brilliant vocalist, whose successful career so prematurely terminated at the early age of 36, has disposed of her property in the following manner :—After making provision for her mother by way of annuity, and legacies to her sister, Miss Henrietta Hayes ; her aunt, Mrs. Catherine Daly ; and to Miss Agnes Knox, granddaughter of the late Bishop of Limerick ; and to her servants, she has bequeathed the residue of her property to her executor, Captain G. J. Power, for his sole use and disposition. The testatrix has directed her jewellery to be sold, and the produce to form part of the residue. There is, however, one article of jewellery excepted—it is a diamond bracelet, the centre of which takes out and forms a brooch. This elegant ornament is bestowed upon the wife of her executor, Henry Lee, Esq.

THE YELVERTON CASE.—A commission was opened on the 3rd of September in Dublin, from the Court of Session, by the commissioner, Mr. Crichton, of the Scotch bar, to take proof in the action of declarator of marriage in the Scotch courts by Mrs. Yelverton against Major Yelverton. Mr. Fraser, of the Scotch bar, and Mr. Somerville, solicitor, Edinburgh, appeared for Mrs. Yelverton, and Mr. Millar, of the Scotch bar, and Mr. P. Adam, solicitor, Edinburgh, appeared for Major Yelverton. Proof was adduced by Major Yelverton to establish that he had been a Protestant, or had professed to be a Protestant, twelve months before the marriage ceremony by Father Mooney at Rostrevor, which, if proved, would render the Irish marriage null. Four witnesses were examined the first day, viz., Archdeacon Knox, of Lorrha, the Hon. Letitia Yelverton, sister of the major, Mrs. Colonel Lloyd, and Mr. Dwyer, residing at Ballyquirk Castle, who gave evidence that the major, when residing with his family at Belle Isle, sometimes went with them to the parish church. It was objected (on behalf of Mrs. Yelverton) in the course of the proof taken that the question, "whether the major was a Protestant," could not and ought not to be put to the witnesses without first defining what a "Protestant" is, and a definition of the word "Protestant" was given by Archdeacon Knox to the effect that it meant every person who protested against Popery. The commission which has taken evidence only in private, proceeded from Dublin to Newry. Here its proceedings were abruptly terminated. The *Freeman's Journal* accounts for the result as follows : "The counsel for Mrs. Yelverton required that the major should be produced in order to be identified, as several of the witnesses had made mistakes in reference both to the lady and gentleman. The major's advisers did not produce him for that purpose, and moved the commissioner to adjourn the examination to a future day. This motion of the major's counsel was granted by the commissioner against the remonstrance of the lady's advisers, who stated that the protracted proceedings in the suit were impairing her health, and overwhelming her with costs which she could not bear, and that unless she were protected by the Court she must, in despair, abandon her suit. Apparently the proceedings in this cause will never terminate."

On Saturday Blondin made his twenty-fourth ascent at the Crystal Palace, having been advertised to exhibit several feats new to the general public. His performances took place on this occasion within the building, on the cord stretching across the transept. Immediately after he appeared on the rope, and when he had advanced about twenty or thirty paces, an unrehearsed effect was produced, which involved probably as much peril as Blondin has yet been exposed to in this country, and which brought out his qualities of nerve, self-possession, and bodily strength in a very striking manner. The scene is thus described in a letter to one of the daily papers :—"By the advice of a friend, I reluctantly expended five shillings upon a ticket for the upper gallery, which gave me the privilege of being upon a level with the rope, and the advantage of a place on the platform from which the man started. Shortly after I arrived Blondin came upon the stage, the band struck up a lively march, and the performance, upon a rope 160 feet above the floor beneath, commenced. With a steady step the acrobat paced the first few yards of his cord, then with marvellous agility quickened his steps into a rapid run, when, with a crash, his pole, weighing sixty pounds, snapped in the centre, the slight rim of iron attached to it as a support, bent double. Blondin fell with easy skill astride the rope, and, grasping it with his thighs, was safe. The pole hung in two pieces from the cord, held together only by the clasp of iron. While his attendants hurried to and fro to procure assistance, he alone remained calm, with a courage and coolness which it was impossible to regard without admiration. He gradually raised the broken pieces, bent double as they were, and with this shattered and ill-balanced pole he again stood up and walked the remainder of the distance. A considerable delay then took place before another pole could be procured. The crowd beneath, who, thirsting for morbid excitement, had but faintly cheered him when he saved himself from a terrible position, soon began to show symptoms of impatience, and at last broke out into very audible sounds of disapprobation. As these sounds increased, I watched the countenance of the acrobat as he looked anxiously below. Whatever we may think of the foolhardiness of his calling, what must his thoughts have been when he found his life thus reckoned as the gladiator's was of old, the price of amusement for the people ! At length a pole arrived, far smaller than that he usually carried, and wanting the balance weights at the points. Evidently stimulated by the noise beneath he blindfolded himself, and in a sack returned along the rope to the satisfaction of the audience. One of the officials, remarking upon his courage, said—'He never yet disappointed the public.' 'Excuse me,' replied a wag, 'he has done so to-day.' 'How?' exclaimed the official. 'By not breaking his neck,' said the wag."

TWO OFFICERS MURDERED AT PRESTON.—A fearful event took place on the forenoon of Saturday, September 14th, at the Fullwood Barracks, Preston. There are at present at Fullwood Barracks the depots of several regiments, constituting a provisional battalion, which is under the command of Colonel Crofton. Captain Hanham is the adjutant of the battalion. It appears that on Saturday morning a private soldier of the 32nd Regiment named M'Cafferay, having been guilty of some neglect of duty, was brought before the officers and sentenced to fourteen days confinement within the barracks. After going to his own room M'Cafferay made no observation as to his sentence, but he took down his rifle and asked a comrade for a piece of greased rag, which was given to him. He then cleaned the weapon, and afterwards retired to a private passage, where it is supposed he took the opportunity of loading the rifle. About eleven o'clock in the forenoon Colonel Crofton and Captain Hanham were crossing the barrack square in company, when the report of firearms was heard, and it was immediately discovered that both gentlemen were wounded. Several officers who were walking in the square (or parade ground) hastened to their assistance. Colonel Crofton was so severely hurt that he had to be helped to his quarters, but Captain Hanham was able to walk without aid. It would appear that after loading his rifle M'Cafferay watched from his own room the approach of the two officers across the square, and when they were opposite to his quarters, and about sixty yards distant from him he went into a lobby, where he was seen to kneel, take a deliberate aim, and fire at the officers. Medical aid was at once had for the wounded gentlemen, and on examination it was found that the ball had first struck Colonel Crofton on his left side, passed through the left lung, and gone out at his right side. It had then struck Captain Hanham on the upper part of the left arm and lodged near the spine. The ball was extracted about an hour afterwards. M'Cafferay was at once taken into custody, and merely remarked to the soldier who apprehended him, "Take my rifle."

Both Colonel Crofton and Captain Hanham died soon afterwards from the effects of their wounds. The former lingered till the evening of Sunday, the 15th ; the latter, who was at first expected to recover, lived only till the forenoon of Monday, the 16th.

It has come to a very general belief in England that the punishment of death is practically never inflicted except in the case of what is popularly called a "real murder." An instance, however, has recently occurred in which, although the person murderously assailed, survived, anything short of capital punishment would have been a mockery of justice. We allude to the crime of Martin Doyle, who was tried at Chester before Mr. Justice Chompton during the Summer Assizes of the present year. This man had cohabited for about a twelvemonth with a married woman named Jane Brogine. They were both "on the tramp" and lay down to rest in a hollow close to the turnpike road. The prisoner drew the woman's head on to his lap, and she slept unconscious of the fate preparing for her. Some quarrels there had been between them, but no angry talk seems to have passed on this occasion. At last the prisoner got up, selected three stones of considerable size and sharpness, with which he proceeded to batter the poor creature's head. "She implored him to spare her life for God's sake, or to give her a different death," but he continued to deal blows, "cutting into her head and face like an oyster-shell," and producing more than twenty wounds, all of which penetrated to the bone. His least brutal answer to her entreaties was "Jane, say no more, I intend to have your life ; I came for it, and I will have it." He repeated the same statement to the policeman, and entered with minute and disgusting bravado into the story of his own diabolical cruelty, confirming the evidence of his victim in every particular. On the trial, where her appearance was so shocking that "a perfect thrill of horror ran through the court," he questioned and insulted her till she fainted frequently, and at last had to be carried away. A verdict of "Guilty" was returned on the first and main count, and Mr. Justice Crompton passed sentence of death upon him. This sentence, so rarely executed where life has not actually been sacrificed, was carried into effect on the 27th of August, in the presence of a vast crowd.

The splendid new gardens of the Royal Horticultural Society, which are situate in close proximity to the spacious edifice now erecting at South Kensington for the International Exhibition of 1862, presented on the 11th of September an unusually brilliant scene. A grand fête and flower show took place on the occasion, and attracted a numerous and fashionable assemblage—an assemblage, indeed, which offered a practical refutation of the popular idea that London, especially its west-end, is always empty at this season. Since the gardens were opened by her Majesty last June great progress has been made with the work that was then unfinished, their beauty having, of course, been greatly enhanced in the interval. The dahlias were the predominating features of the flower-show.

The strike in the building trade continues. The country works of the London hour-paying masters are now nearly all stopped, the masons employed upon them having mostly reported themselves to the Strike Committee. The men actually coming upon the strike fund, however, do not amount to 400, a considerable number having found employment upon the works of other builders. The metropolitan struggle has now therefore become extended over the kingdom, and the prospect of an arrangement appears to be more remote than ever.

Lord Palmerston was installed at Dover on the 28th of August as the 119th Warden of the Cinque Ports. His speech on the occasion was stately, calm, and not wanting in his usual buoyancy of manner. He told the mayors, barons, and other officials of the Cinque Ports, very frankly that he had entertained grave doubts as to the desirability of keeping up this distinguished, but not very useful, office ; but the historical associations connected with it, and—he might have added—a strong wish at the present moment to strengthen in every way the sentiment of our national pride, had prevailed. After the banquet given to him in the building in which, as it is said, King John delivered up his kingdom to the Papal Legate and paid the first annual tribute, but now dedicated to a very different ceremonial, the representatives of the army, the navy, and the volunteers vied with each other in claiming the noble lord as a virtual member and potential ornament of each of those distinguished services. The day was one of the grandest gala days ever celebrated in the town of Dover.

On the 12th of September, at the New Baily, Manchester, before Mr. Trafford and another magistrate, Anne, the wife of Mr. Booth, surgeon, Swinton, was brought up and charged with concealment of birth. Mr. Booth and his wife have slept in different rooms for nearly two years. For some time he seems to have suspected that she was unfaithful to him. One day lately, from additional facts which came to his knowledge, he summoned the police, and the dead body of a recently-born child was found under Mrs. Booth's pillow. She said the child was born on the night of the 4th. She had to get out of bed, and fainted. When, after two hours, she recovered, she found that the child was born, and was lying dead. She obtained some tea, and went to bed again. She did not say what she had done to the child. On the 7th Mr. Roe made a *post mortem* examination of the body. He had no doubt that it had been born alive and lived some time. It had not died from hæmorrhage, nor were there any external marks of violence. He believed that death had resulted through exposure and suffocation. It was quite possible that the mother might have fainted, and that the child was born under the circumstances detailed by her. Mr. Trafford considered that the evidence was conclusive, and committed the prisoner for trial at the next Liverpool Assizes, but would accept bail in two sureties of £100 each. An inquest was held on the body of the child at the Wellington Hotel, on the 14th, before Mr. Rutter, and a verdict of "Concealment of birth, and death from exposure and suffocation accidental," was returned.

"It is a singular and cheering sight," says a writer in the *London Review*, "to see Queen Victoria treading the heather, and wandering among the mountains and streams, where the people once rose *en masse* to resist that dynasty of which she is so illustrious an ornament. With highland chief and lowland laird she is still as popular as she is revered ; and were her throne endangered, the shattered remains of once powerful clans would melt into one in order to crush those that would touch her crown with a rude, a hostile, or impious hand. Those white cottages that send the sun-rays across the Dee from their bright walls are the creations of the Queen. What is more, she personally visits her tenants, takes a lively interest in their comfort and well-being and thus finds time to be a model laird's wife, as well as a model British sovereign. On Sunday she appears, wet day and dry day, in the little parish church in the midst of her highland tenantry and subjects, and joins in the simple service of the sanctuary as devoutly as if it had been the accustomed worship of her childhood. The minister of the parish of Crathie is not the very choicest or most gifted of the clergy of the church of Scotland, but he has the good sense to let others more able than himself occupy his pulpit during her Majesty's residence. The arrangement that now prevails is a very simple one. Mr. Anderson selects half a dozen from among his clerical friends, whose names he sends up to the Secretary of State for approval. If no objection be made, as is never done, these clergymen occupy the pulpit every second Sunday. This was not the former arrangement, but it is the least liable to misapprehension, though it gives the parish minister the power of selection—a power, however, which he has exercised with great wisdom and discretion for several years."

The commissioners for the International Exhibition of 1862 have received a communication from M. Meyerbeer, stating that in compliance with their request he will compose a march for the opening ceremonies.

Her Majesty's Ministers have received an intimation from the Government of the King of the Netherlands that in future no passport will be required from any subject of Great Britain passing through Holland, no more than is required for any one of the King of the Netherlands' subjects travelling in Great Britain. This is following the example of France and Belgium, where the subjects of Queen Victoria are relieved from any such incumbrance. In Prussia and in Italy the English passport is sufficient without being *visé* by the Italian or Prussian authorities. It is announced that the Parliaments of Sweden and Norway contemplate following the example of the other constitutional States of Europe.

A correspondent of the *New York Times* states that Mrs. Edwin James has had the misfortune to be robbed of her jewellery, valued at £1400, at an hotel at Long Branch, a fashionable watering place in the vicinity of New York, where Mr. and Mrs. Edwin James were residing.

MURDER.—William Maloney, a labourer, was charged at the Westminster police-court with the murder of his wife. The prisoner was at work at the Duke of Buccleuch's mansion, and about twelve o'clock went home to dinner, and while at that meal stabbed his wife in the heart with a clasp-knife. It also appeared that the prisoner and the deceased, though living on good terms when sober, were frequently drunk together, and when drunk very quarrelsome. The prisoner's defence was that, his wife being sober, and as he thought penitent for previous excesses, he remonstrated with her for spending all the money she could get in drink, upon which she snatched up the knife and stabbed herself. This statement was clearly disproved by the evidence of James Saunders, a labourer, who looked in at the door of Maloney's house to ask his way, when he saw a man run a knife into a woman's neck. On being confronted with the prisoner, he immediately identified him as the man. Evidence of constant quarrelling between the couple, and of frequent violence on his part, was given. The prisoner was committed for trial.

Mr. T. Alcock, M.P., proposes, as a means whereby communication between the two banks of the Thames may be increased with advantage to the public, and with profit to the persons embarking in such an enterprise, the erection of bazaar bridges, comprising shops on either side of a central way, similar to the arrangement existing on the Ponte Vecchio at Florence.

DEPARTURE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES FROM THE CURRAGH.—A great source of enjoyment to the sight-seeing portion of the Dublin public terminated with the departure of the Prince of Wales from the Curragh on the 11th of September. "Whilst he remained there," says a Dublin letter, "even though it was in the character of a military student, the Curragh proved an attractive place to them. It always gratified their feelings to see the future monarch of England there. They felt that, in selecting the Curragh as his training school, a high compliment was paid to the country ; but now the reviews will possess little interest in their eyes, and the Curragh soon subside into the quietness that marked its everyday life before the prince arrived. It having been generally known amongst the troops that the prince would take his final leave of the Curragh on the 11th, a kind of gloom pervaded all the soldiers, who, one and all, were most attached to 'the young colonel,' as the future king was called by the men at mess, or in their familiar conversations. Shortly after nine o'clock all the troops in the camp were under arms. They consisted of two battalions of the Royal Horse and Royal Artillery, the 3rd Light Dragoons, the 4th Light Dragoons, the 6th Battalion of the Military Train, the 1st Battalion of the Grenadier Guards, the 1st Battalion of the Rifle Brigade, the 96th, 86th, 17th, 11th, 15th, 36th, and 16th regiments of the line, under the command of Major-General Ridley. The troops having formed into line, his royal highness took up his position as colonel at the head of his company. At the conclusion of the review the troops were again formed into line, and his royal highness, no longer bound by military discipline, walked forth from his subordinate place to where Major-General Ridley and the other general officers were assembled, and saluted them all in the most kind and courteous manner, and as he retired to his quarters, the cheering of the soldiers was most vehement, and it was evident that the prince was affected as he bade adieu (at least for a season) to his comrades in arms. The bands of the 1st Grenadier Guards and the 36th, as well as the soldiers of both regiments which constituted the infantry brigade of which he was an officer, assembled round his quarters. At ten minutes past three o'clock he left his hut, attended by Major-General Ridley, Major-General Bruce, Colonel Keppel, and Colonel Higginson. On presenting himself the bands played the national anthem, the soldiers presented arms, and cheered most lustily. The prince bowed repeatedly, and as he drove off in the direction of New-bridge the cheering was again renewed.

FRANCE AND ROME.—The great question of the month in France has been concerning the intentions of the Emperor Napoleon with respect to Rome. Does he mean to yield to the general desire of the Italian nation and the Romans themselves, and withdraw his troops from that city, or not ? This question has been diligently discussed during the last few weeks, but it remains unsolved. French soldiers still protect the Pope's temporal sovereignty ; but it is certainly not impossible that the freedom with which the sovereignty of his holiness has been assailed of late by the French press may indicate an inclination to an anti-papal policy on the emperor's part. In this connection it is of some consequence to note a diplomatic change which was announced by the *Moniteur* of September 1. The Marquis de Lavalette is appointed ambassador at Rome, replacing the Duke de Grammont, who goes to Vienna ; while the Marquis de Moustier is appointed to replace the Marquis de Lavalette at Constantinople. The Duke de Grammont is a pious Catholic, and has been a steady friend to the Pope. On the other hand, M. de Lavalette's family is said to be Protestant. Moreover, M. de Lavalette is a man who has been employed by the French Government on several occasions which demanded more than ordinary vigour.

THE VOLUNTEERS.—The companies, the battalions, and the brigades of the new force are actually in existence, well organised, and respectably trained. County musters bring their thousands of riflemen into the field, and a volunteer regiment has been successfully manœuvred with the regular troops at Aldershott. But, though there is no longer any question about the military efficiency of the volunteers, there remains the question as to the mode in which their services should be utilised in the active operations of an army. Can volunteers be relied upon to meet the shock of war, or should they be employed only to act in some "subsidiary" capacity as supports of the regular army ? Lord Ellenborough favoured us the other day with his views on this interesting question, in a speech at a volunteer banquet at Glocester. His lordship would array the volunteers in front of the regular army advancing to the charge. In that position they would cover the troops behind them "with an impenetrable veil of fire," so that no cannon would be able to check the regular battalions in their progress until they closed with the enemy and decided the battle with the bayonet in true British fashion. Our riflemen, therefore, are to neutralise rifle batteries. Formed in loose order themselves, attired in invisible colours, and trained to accuracy with a weapon dealing death at 1000 yards, they could be manœuvred in front of the regular troops with comparative impunity, while their sustained and destructive fire would create a screen behind which the main army could be securely brought up to the shock of battle. That is Lord Ellenborough's theory, and he would fain see it recognised by such a system of discipline as would accustom our volunteers to act in large masses with regularity and ease.

The Archbishop of York, who has just made his primary visitation to the clergy of his diocese, thus alluded to the "Essays and Reviews :"—"Although I have already given brief expression to my opinion of the volume entitled 'Essays and Reviews,' I am unwilling to abstain from all comment on that subject on an occasion like the present. When once this publication had, through other channels, obtained its unhappy notoriety, silence on the part of the bishops became impossible. Had the work emanated from a layman, or a body of laymen, it might have passed away with little remark, because almost every proposition it contains adverse to Christianity and the truth of the Bible has been again and again answered. But when six clergymen had associated themselves for the express purpose of circulating a work of their joint composition, which proved, in its several parts, to undermine the foundations of Christianity, and when public attention had been emphatically invited to this strange fact, the matter assumed a different aspect, and silence would have indicated a culpable indifference to so grave an incident. In dealing with the inspiration of the Bible, the fall of man, the atonement by Christ, justification by faith, eternal punishment, the truth of the Jewish history and of the Gospel narrative, of miracles, of prophecy, the essayists seem to unsettle everything and settle nothing, to delight in disparaging the influence of the works of the distinguished writers, who, in their several departments, have vindicated the truth of revealed religion, while they offer no defence of their own instead. They would lead us to believe that formidable breaches have been effected in the line of argument of these standard authors, but make no effort to repair them. They would rob us of every consolation which the gospel holds out, but make no attempt to supply anything as their substitute. They do their best to deprive of its power the only religion which really has a power for good, and leave fallen man helpless and hopeless for time and eternity. As an antidote to such dangerous theories, it will be well that we, dear brethren, should try carefully the foundations on which our faith rests ; that we should firmly grasp the great affirmative certainties of the Christian religion, and then minor questions, suggesting doubts and difficulties, will have little power to unsettle our belief. It is upon the one great fact of the resurrection of our Lord Jesus Christ that the truth of the Gospel revelation is based. If Christ be not risen, then are both faith and preaching vain ; but if He be risen indeed, then is the greatest of all miracles established—then is the most marvellous of all prophecies fulfilled, for Christ foretold that He would raise himself from the dead, and that surpassing wonder He actually worked. That point once established, all argument against either miracle or prophecy falls to the ground ; and it would be well that those who proceed to undermine the faith of others would first set themselves the task of disproving the resurrection upon any admissible grounds. When they have failed in this attempt, as they assuredly will do, we then have a starting point from which we may compass all that is needful for the full settlement of our faith in the records of revelation."

A telegraphic message was forwarded a few days ago direct from the offices of the Electric Telegraph Company in London to Taganrog, in the Sea of Azoff, a distance of 2500 miles, being the greatest length of telegraphic communication ever yet achieved. Owing to the difference of meridian between the two places, the signals, which were instantaneous, arrived at Taganrog about two hours and a quarter later than they were despatched from London.

The committee for the restoration—or rather the decoration, as originally contemplated—of the long neglected, bald interior of St. Paul's, are again making earnest appeals for help to the nation at large, which seems somewhat lukewarm in the matter.

At the close of the session the Admiralty got a snug vote of £2,500,000 for new iron frigates, which, in round numbers, is just the price of five of these costly vessels, according to the new scale of dimensions on which they are in future to be built. Having got the money, the authorities issued their plans, and called upon the leading firms for tenders. These tenders were duly sent in to Somerset House on August 31st, and on September 4th it was notified to Mr. Mare, of Millwall, Mr. Laid, of Birkenhead, and to the Thames Iron Works, where the Warrior was built, that their offers were accepted, and that they were to commence the construction of the vessels forthwith.

A new colour has been discovered—a new blue, called Azuline, because it is obtained from the fluid called auiline, itself so called from *anil*, the Spanish for indigo. This beautiful colour, the process of the production of which is kept secret at present, has not yet found its way to silks, satins, and cachemeres, but is on its way to fashionable celebrity. In the meanwhile ladies will be glad to know that, like mauve and magenta, it resists the bleaching action of light. Whoever has worn a blue silk dress in the sun must have observed that the colour became several shades lighter, but that it resumed its original brightness after being put away a few days in the dark. When azuline comes to supply the place of Prussian blue, this can no longer occur ; its colour will be always bright and indestructible. It is proof, too, against acids ; and fabrics dyed with this colour will not be liable to be disfigured by fruit stains.

SIR EDWARD BULWER LYTTON ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.—The annual meeting of the Hertfordshire Agricultural Society was held yesterday in Hitchin. After the distribution of prizes the members dined together in the Corn Exchange. Sir Bulwer Lytton returned thanks for the county members. His speech principally related to foreign affairs. He expressed his gratification at the erection of Italy into "a great constitutional monarchy," and hoped that the experiment of constitutional government which was being tried in Austria would prove successful. After praising the foreign policy of Lord Malmesbury, and complimenting Lord John Russell on the manner in which, in "a time of great and anxious difficulty," he had "faithfully upheld the honour and wisely maintained the interests of the British nation." Sir Bulwer Lytton passed to American affairs. He said that he had always felt the whole of the American continent could not remain under one government but that separation must sooner or later take place. "I long said it was inevitable, but I now venture to predict that our young men will live to see not two, but at least four, and probably a greater number of separate independent communities, arising out of the American population, whose legislation has been hitherto directed by a single President, and whose commerce has been defended by a single flag, and so far from thinking with the Emperor of Russia that this separation will be injurious to the future development of America, or inflict any blow on the great principle of self-government, the only subsistence for freedom, it is my conviction that it will be attended by happy results to the safety of Europe and to the development of American civilisation." He was not one of those who saw in the separation of America the failure of democracy ; for the same thing would have occurred under any form of government, as the States had no single interest in common. "But when we see how liberty and law broke down in the moment of danger and of warfare, and how printing presses were invaded by a lawless mob, and legitimate public opinion stifled by Government, and how the President, despairing of his own generals, offered to Garibaldi the command of the American patriots ; then, without vanity to ourselves and without offence to America, we may say that, in the art of good government, by which liberty is maintained in the midst of danger, America has more to learn from England than England from America."

The statement that has gone the round of the papers to the effect that "the French Jockey Club has declined striking out the Baron de Vidil's name from their list, and that several members of the aristocracy have consequently resigned," is now declared to be incorrect. The baron's resignation was enforced before the trial took place, and he is no longer a member of the club. The statement regarding the aristocratic resignations is also expressly contradicted.

A new agency is brought forward in the advertising columns of the *Morning Post*. It is as follows : "The widow of an English nobleman would be willing to introduce into the best society a young lady of fortune, who from her own station would be unable to move in the higher circles unless under the chaperonage of one in high position."

GARIBALDI AND THE UNITED STATES.

The Italian journals and correspondence have been much occupied during the past fortnight with the discussion of a strange offer recently made to Garibaldi by the Federal Government of America. It is confirmed that the President at Washington actually sent to ask Garibaldi to accept the post of commander-in-chief, throwing into the bargain the emancipation of the slaves. Those Italians who know what sort of a man Garibaldi is, are aware that he is not the man the Americans want. He has never yet attempted or desired to command a large army, and he has over and over again left his army behind, and done his work, with a select body, whose love and confidence would lead them anywhere after him. But, on the other hand, it is said that he considers Caprera as exile, and that he is indignant because the king—whom he styles the "Prefect of the Emperor Napoleon"—insists upon his keeping quiet. Our latest intelligence from Turin states positively that Garibaldi has declined the proposal of the Americans.

A Turin letter of September 18, in the *Opinion Nationale*, supplies the following detailed history of the negotiations between Garibaldi and the United States :—"You know that Garibaldi lived for many years in New York, where he was much beloved. He has great affection for the country, and his independent character sympathised with the individual liberty which he found prevailing in it. When the war between the North and the South broke out, all his sympathies were in favour of the Union ; he wrote as much to his friends in America, and they in reply intreated him to come out to help them. About two months ago several rich Americans offered to find him a very large capital if he would raise a *corps franc* for America, and take the command of it. Private individuals could do no more. But such a position, which might have suited Garibaldi well enough in 1848, was beneath the dignity of the hero of Marsala and Palermo. While the North Americans were thus paying court to Garibaldi, those of the South also made attempts to gain him to their cause. A deputation from the South represented to him that the merits of the quarrel between the two branches of the great western republic required very close examination, and that the question of slavery put by the North was, in reality, of less importance than the free-trade platform upon which the South took its stand. The arguments are said to have made some impression upon Garibaldi. After the defeat of the Federal army, the Government of the United States began to think seriously of making to Garibaldi such a proposal as he could accept. Mr. Marsh, the United States' Minister at Turin, was manifestly not an eligible negotiator in a matter so deeply involving the interests of Italy, and therefore the American Minister at Brussels, who it is said had been a friend to Garibaldi in America, was thought of. He was charged to sound Garibaldi. It is well known that Garibaldi is dying of ennui at Caprera. Read the life of this extraordinary man. You find him in New York, California, Peru, Buenos Ayres, China—and at last the Italian revolution of 1859 found him a captain of a merchantman. His powerful organization consumes by inaction. For the last month he has been confined to his bed with rheumatic pains which it is known by experience, would disappear under the excitement of active life. The United States' envoy, therefore, found Garibaldi anxious for a change of life. As to the conditions submitted to him, I can only speak with all reserve. It seems, however, beyond doubt that he was offered the command-in-chief of the United States' army ; but it is also said that he was to take no important step without the sanction of a council of war nominated by the Washington government. His staff was to be composed mainly of officers of his own choice, but in no case was he to be allowed to put Italian generals into principal commands. The rewards to his officers were to consist of nominal rank, or in cases of pre-eminent service, territorial allotments. Garibaldi, whose habit is to take counsel of himself alone in difficult cases, did not like the idea of being followed by an itinerant council of war, to which he would be bound to defer, and he, moreover, insisted upon a condition which the American Minister was not prepared to accede to, namely, that he should be permitted to return to Italy at any moment when his presence might be necessary. On the whole, an unknown theatre of war, foreign generals, a doubtful cause, Italy separated from him by the Atlantic, and his best and dearest officers ringing in his ears the word "Rome" and "Venice," made Garibaldi hesitate. The United States' envoy returned from Caprera to Genoa without having concluded anything. Many, however, pretend that the matter is still open. Let us hope the contrary.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1483888

Department of Public Works, Sydney, 19th November, 1861.

TENDERS for PUBLIC WORKS and SUPPLIES.—TENDERS are invited for the following Public Works and Supplies. For full particulars see GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, a file of which is kept at every police office in the colony.

No tender will be taken into consideration unless the name of the work for which it is intended be written on the cover.

Nature of Works and Supplies.	Date to which Tenders can be received at this Office.
Construction of a Jetty at Bateman's Bay Construction of a Steam Dredge for the Shoalhaven River Supply of ten new Earth Waggons at Newcastle Erection of Custom-house, Grafton Annual Contracts, 1862:— Emptying privies Lighting Lamps Sweeping Chimneys Winding and Regulating Clocks Supply of Coffins Annual Contracts, 1862:— Masons' and Paviors' Work Bricklayers' ditto Carpenters' ditto Slaters' ditto Plasterers' ditto Painters' and Glaziers' ditto Plumbers' ditto Blacksmiths' ditto Ironmongery Extension of the Darling Harbour Branch of the Great Southern Railway. Execution of certain Works on the Long Bay Road—Sections 9, 10, 11, and 12.	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 26th November
Construction of 1000 feet (lineal) of the Southern Breakwater at the entrance to the Clarence River. Annual Supply of Railway Stores Supply of Timber and Shingles for Fitz Roy Dock Works	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 3rd December.
Construction of Tumut Bridge	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 10th December.

W. M. ARNOLD.

Department of Public Works, Sydney, 13th November, 1861.

TOLLS and FERRIES.—The Tolls and Dues to be taken at the undermentioned tollbars and ferries, will be sold at 12 o'clock, on the days mentioned, by public auction, at the following places, viz.:—

Day of Sale. 1861.	Place of Sale.	Auctioneer.	Tollbars and Ferries.
Monday 9 Dec.	172, Pitt-street, Sydney	Mr. Andrew Allan	Annandale Tollbar
Wednesday, 11 "	Police Office, Parramatta	Clerk of Petty Sessions	Beckett's Bridge ditto
Ditto 11 "	Ditto Ditto	Ditto	Pitt Row ditto
Friday, 13 "	Ditto Penrith	Ditto	Hebersham ditto
Ditto, 13 "	Ditto Ditto	Ditto	Broughton's Waterhole ditto
Ditto, 13 "	Ditto Ditto	Ditto	Seventeen Mile Hollow ditto
Ditto, 13 "	Ditto Ditto	Ditto	Emu Ferry
Monday, 16 "	Ditto Hartley	Ditto	Fryingpan Tollbar
Wednesday, 18 "	Ditto Bathurst	Ditto	The Rocks ditto
Monday, 16 "	Ditto East Maitland	Ditto	Morpeth
Tuesday, 17 "	Ditto West Maitland	Ditto	Campbell's Hill
Ditto, 17 "	Ditto Ditto	Ditto	Black Creek
Wednesday, 18 "	Ditto Singleton	Ditto	Camberwell
Monday, 16 "	Ditto Liverpool	Ditto	Lansdowne Bridge
Ditto, 16 "	Ditto Ditto	Ditto	Cairnes' Hill
Wednesday, 18 "	Ditto Gundagai	Ditto	Jugiong
Friday, 20 "	Ditto Albury	Ditto	Albury Bridge.

For full particulars, see GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, a file of which is kept at every Police Office in the colony.

W. M. ARNOLD.

The Treasury, New South Wales, 14th November, 1861.

CONVEYANCE OF MAILS.—Conveyance being required for the Post Office Mails from and to the undermentioned places for one or three years, from the 1st January, 1862, persons disposed to contract for providing the same are invited to transmit their offers, in writing, to the General Post Office, before 12 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of December next, endorsed, "Tender for Conveyance of Mails."

WESTERN ROAD.

1.—To and from Cowra or Orange, and the Black Ridge Gold-Fields (Lachlan River), three times a week; contract to cease upon Government giving one month's notice.

2.—To and from Lambing Flat and Black Ridge Gold-Fields (Lachlan River), once a week.

3.—To and from Nyingan and Fort Bourke, once a week.

4.—To and from Blayney and Teesdale, once a week.

SOUTHERN ROAD.

1.—To and from Liverpool and Luddenham, six times a week.

NORTHERN ROAD.

1.—To and from Scone and Merriwa, *via* Thornthwaite, Wabong, and Hill's Creek, once a week.

The conditions will be the same as those published in the notice of the 14th September last, and tenders will not be considered unless in accordance therewith.

E. C. WEEKES.

The Treasury, New South Wales, 14th November, 1861.

CONVEYANCE OF MAILS.—Conveyance being required for the Post Office Mails from and to the undermentioned places "for one or three years," from the 1st January, 1862, persons disposed to contract for providing the same are invited to transmit their offers, in writing, to the General Post Office, before 12 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of December next, endorsed, "Tender for Conveyance of Mails."

WESTERN ROAD.

1.—To and from Obley and Nyingan, Bogan River, via Dandaloo, once a week.

2.—To and from Carcoar and Cowra, three times a week.

3.—To and from Cowra and Canowindra, three times a week.

4.—Or, to and from Carcoar and Canowindra, three times a week.

SOUTHERN ROAD.

1.—To and from Berrima and Bong Bong, six times a week.

2.—To and from Albion Park and Shellharbour, twice a week.

3.—To and from Nelligen, Mullenderree, and Moruya, twice a week.

4.—To and from Binda and Bigga, once a week.

5.—To and from Cowra, Reid's Flat, and Wheeo, once a week.

6.—To and from Murrumburrah and Lambing Flat, via Demondrille, Wombat, Stony Creek, and Spring Creek, twice a week.

7.—To and from Burrowa, Marengo, and Cowra, via Bumbaldry, twice a week.

8.—To and from Marengo and Lambing Flat, twice a week.

NORTHERN ROAD.

1.—To and from Gosford and Kincumber, once a week.

2.—To and from Newcastle Post Office, Pillar Box near Railway Terminus, and Branch Offices at Lake Macquarie Road and the Junction, twice or oftener, daily.

3.—To and from Tinonee, Taree, Cundletown, and Jones' Island, twice a week.

4.—To and from Port Macquarie and Huntingdon, once a week.

5.—To and from Gresford and Ecclestone, once a week.

6.—To and from Singleton and Fordwich, twice or thrice a week.

7.—To and from Wallabadah and Quirindi, once a week.

8.—To and from Armidale and Glen Innes, twice a week.

9.—To and from Glen Innes and Tenterfield, twice a week.

10.—To and from Tenterfield and Maryland, via Boonoo Boonoo and Undercliffe, twice a week.

11.—To and from Grafton and Armidale, once a week.

SUBURBAN.

1.—To and from Sydney and Randwick, once or twice a day.

The conditions will be the same as those published in the notice of 14th September last, and Tenders will not be considered unless in accordance therewith.

E. C. WEEKES.

LACHLAN GOLD ESCORT.—Notice is hereby given, that the Weekly Gold Escort between Sydney and Bathurst will commence on FRIDAY next, conveying Notes and Specie to the Lachlan Gold-fields, and conveying Gold from those fields to the Mint, on its return.

JOHN M'LERIE, Inspector-General Police.

Police Department, N. S. Wales, November 18th.

Department of Lands, Sydney, 16th November.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—The CROWN LANDS' ACTS and REGULATIONS of 1861, in pamphlet form, can be obtained at the Government Printing Office, price One Shilling and Sixpence. The land agents throughout the colony will be supplied with them for sale at the same price.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

STEAM TUG FOR QUEENSLAND.—With reference to the Treasury notice of 17th September, it is hereby notified that no eligible tenders having been furnished, FRESH TENDERS will be received at this office, and at that of the Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers, Sydney, until noon on MONDAY, the 2nd day of December next, from persons desirous of supplying a Steam Tug to act as a tender to the Moreton Bay Steam Dredge for a period of, say, six months from 1st February, 1862. Particulars to be obtained upon application at the Treasury, Brisbane, Queensland; or at the office of the Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers, Sydney, New South Wales.

R. R. MACKENZIE.

Treasury, Queensland.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.

ASSURANCE BRANCH.

Extracts from Tables and Specimens of Bonus Additions.

TABLE A.—PREMIUMS payable annually throughout life for £100 to be paid at death.

Age	Premium.	Age	Premium.	Age	Premium.	Age	Premium.	Age	Premium.
20	£1 17s. 5d.	30	£2 8s. 2d.	40	£3 4s. 5d.	50	£4 9s. 10d.	60	£7 1s. 4d.

BONUS added to each £100 assured at age 40.

Office.	After Five Years.	After Seven Years.	After Ten Years.
The Australian Mutual	£9 7 0	£13 1 9	£35 10 7
A British Mutual	Nil.	11 7 6	16 16 6
" Proprietary	Nil.	Nil.	11 18 4

TABLE B.—PREMIUMS payable for a limited number of years for £100 to be paid at death.

Annual Premium.	No.	5	10	15	20
	Age	27	41	34	45
	Amount	£7 15 8	£5 17 5	£3 14 4	£4 1 2
Bonus addition after 5 years		£41 6 10	£20 17 4	£15 2 10	£11 12 10

TABLE J.—Premiums payable till death, or up to the age of 55 or 60, for £100, to be paid at death, or on attaining such age.

Annual premium payable from age 40 till death or age 55 } £6 14s. 3d.

Bonus addition after five years, £26 5s. 3d.

Annual premium payable from age 43 till death or age 55 } £8 11s. 10d.

Bonus addition after five years, £33 2s. 8d.

The rates for every other branch of life assurance will be found to be equally favourable.

Annual premiums may be paid by half-yearly or quarterly instalments.

N.B.—The general conditions under which policies are granted by this COLONIAL INSTITUTION will bear favourable comparison with those of any other office.

☞ Members may dispose of their BONUS ADDITIONS to the office for their value in cash. This varies according to age, from about *one-third* to about *two-thirds* of the addition, or even more.

*** Assurance policies, and the bonuses accruing thereto, *of this Society, and of it only*, are protected in favour of the families of the assured by Act of the Legislature of New South Wales, on the following scale:—

After a duration of—

Two years, £200 of assurance | Seven years, £1000 ditto
Five years, £500 ditto | Ten years, £2000 ditto.

Prospectuses, forms of proposal, and every information may be obtained from any of the agents in New South Wales, and in the other colonies, or at the principal office.

ROBERT THOMSON, actuary and secretary.

Hunter-street, Sydney, May 31.

FIRE INSURANCE.—Office, corner of Pitt and Hunter streets, Sydney. Incorporated by Act of Council, 18 Vict., 1855.

SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital .... £250,000.

DIRECTORS:—

THOMAS HOLT, Esq., M.L.A., CHAIRMAN
M. E. MURNIN, Esq., DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN
RICHARD JONES, Esq.,
JOHN FAIRFAX, Esq.
The Hon. S. D. GORDON, Esq., M.L.C.
T. C. BREILLAT, Esq.
Surveyor—JAMES HUME, Esq.
Secretary—Mr. JOSEPH DYER.

The Sydney Insurance Company issues policies for protection against fire, for sums ranging from £10 to £10,000. The subscribed capital is £250,000, with unlimited liability of a large and wealthy colonial proprietary. The rates of insurance range from 3s. per cent. to 6s. 6d. per cent., for brick or stone dwellings, and from 4s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. per cent. for brick or stone shops, stores, and places of business. Wooden buildings are charged special rates. Losses promptly settled. £27,000 has been paid by this Company for fire losses within the past five years. Small accidents, from fires in dwellings or shops, are recognised as claims, and equitably settled. This being a colonial institution, the whole of the profits are retained in the colony, instead of being transmitted to England.

Further information can be obtained, and applications will be filled up without any expense to the applicant, at the Offices, corner of Pitt and Hunter streets, Sydney.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established upwards of half a century.
Capital, £1,600,000.
Income, £170,000.
Rest to meet unusual loss, £200,000.

Dwellings, counting-house, and furniture, &c.,
Stores and buildings in which trades are carried on,
Ships in harbour or in dock,
Insured at very moderate premiums.

Losses from fire and lightning made good, and all claims, on adjustment, paid in Sydney.

GRIFFITHS, FANNING, and CO., agents, Spring-street.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The premiums received in this department in 1859, amounted to £127,415.

The Directors invite attention to the following advantages afforded by the Company to persons taking out Policies on the lives of themselves and others:—

PREMIUMS on plans adapted to the various wants of the public, INCLUDING AMONG OTHERS THE HALF-PREMIUM SYSTEM PECULIAR TO THIS COMPANY.

BONUSES declared and guaranteed when the Policy is applied for.

NO LIABILITY OF PARTNERSHIP the Bonuses not being contingent upon profits.

The Bonuses, after ten annual payments, may be applied to a future reduction of premiums.

SURRENDER of Policies favourably dealt with.

THIRTY DAYS allowed for the RENEWAL of Policies.

CLAIMS payable in three months after proof of DEATH, but, if wished, freely discounted in ordinary cases.

ANNUITIES, present and deferred, at liberal rates.

ENDOWMENTS of Children and Adults; the rates of Premium are on a moderate scale.

REVERSIONARY AND CONTINGENT Interests purchased on equitable terms.

Prospectuses, with detailed rates for Fire and Life Insurance, &c., on application to

A. STANGER LEATHES, Resident Secretary,
Margaret-street, Wynyard-square.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Empowered by Acts of Parliament.
Established in 1836.
Having a Colonial Propriety, and the following Board of Directors in Sydney.
J. S. Willis, Esq., Chairman.

Hon. G. K. Holden, Esq., M.L.C. | Hon. J. B. Watt, Esq., M.L.C.
Edward Knox, Esq.
Hon. E. D. Thomson, Esq., C.B. | B. Buchanan, Esq.

Medical Referees:
Hon. John Macfarlane, Esq., M.D.,
Joseph Burgon, Esq., M.R.C.S.
Surveyor, F. H. Grundy, Esq., C.E.

Capital subscribed exceeding £1,380,000

Accumulated Funds and Capital paid up, exceeding £1,213,600

Of which £200,000 are invested in the colonies in Government and other securities.

Reserve Surplus Fund, £250,000—with unlimited liability of the shareholders.

The Directors continue to grant Policies of Insurance in Town or country in both departments of the Company's business, upon terms which will be found as liberal as those of any other office.

Tables of Rates for Fire and Life Insurance, in all its branches, and every information can be obtained from A. STANGER LEATHES, Resident Secretary, at the Offices, Wynyard-square, Sydney.

SYDNEY BRANCH.—The COLONIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF VICTORIA, empowered by Act of Parliament.

For insurance from fire, the assurance of lives, and the guarantee of fidelity in situations of trust.

Agents for Sydney—COOK and COMPANY, Wynyard-square.

DERWENT AND TAMAR FIRE AND MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Sydney Branch.

The Agents of the above Company, being authorised to take risks on Fire in addition to the Marine Branch, are now in a position to issue Policies at the usual Sydney rates, on application to TOWNS and DARLEY, Patent Slip Wharf.

PRODUCE STORES.— Messrs. DURHAM and IRWIN are prepared to receive wool, sheepskins, tallow, hides, &c., for sale by auction or privately, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay.

Liberal advances made on wool, sheepskins, tallow, and hides consigned to them for sale or shipment.

Circular Quay, 1st October.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. beg to inform their friends and the public generally, that they are now prepared to undertake the sale of Wool, Tallow, Hides, &c., in the centre Circular Quay Free Store, where there is excellent storage for every description of produce.

From W. D. and Co.'s long colonial experience, they feel confident of being able to carry out, satisfactorily, all sales with which they may be favoured.

Weekly sales every THURSDAY, at half-past 2 o'clock p.m.

TO GENTLEMEN leaving the Colony and Parties wishing to DISPOSE of their HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS.—The undersigned, having been for many years practically acquainted with AUCTIONEERING in all its branches, undertake sales of household furniture, plate, glassware, books, carriages, horses, &c., and advance (when required) the probable amount the same will realise, without any extra charge for so doing, thus enabling gentlemen to occupy their houses until the day of their departure, the auctioneers placing any surplus in the hands of their agents.

Having been favoured with many important sales from influential gentlemen, we have received many flattering testimonials from them expressing their entire satisfaction at sales thus effected; and from the very liberal support which we have undoubtedly received, we trust that the public have appreciated our endeavours to obtain the best prices possible for goods entrusted to us for sale.

Inventories taken and catalogues prepared without charge.

Sales effected privately, when parties object to the publicity of an auction sale.

Cash advanced on every description of merchandise.

WALTER BRADLEY and CO., the old Bank of Australasia, 239, George-street.

C. KINGSBOROUGH, Draper, Silk Mercer, and General Outfitter, Wellington House, 529, Brickfield-hill, begs to inform his town and country customers that he has REMOVED to those extensive premises, as above, formerly in the occupation of Messrs. Bergin, M'Mahon, and Co., wholesale grocers, where he respectfully solicits a continuance of that patronage which he received at his former establishment.

N.B.—Country storekeepers supplied with every description of drapery, on the most liberal terms.

LINCOLNSHIRE HOUSE, 307, George-street.—Black maltese mantles, 6s. 6d., worth 18s. 6d.
Josephine kid gloves, 1s. 6d.; Jouvin's ditto, 1s. 11d.
Braided nets, 1s. 6d.; chenille ditto, 1s. 6d., worth 2s. 6d.
Rich bonnet ribbons, 6½d.; new shapes in bonnets, 1s.
Ladies' dress caps, 1s. 11d.; black ribbon velvets, 1s.
French barege robes, 18 yards, 7s. 11d., worth 15s. 6d.
Areophanes, 1s.; gauze lace, 9½d., for evening dresses
French delaines, 12½d.; bareges, 4½d.
Balzorines, 4½d.; yard wide prints, 4½d.
New summer cloth mantles, 9s. 6d., worth 25s.
Muslin robes, 5s. 11d.; muslin dresses, 12 yards, 4s. 11d.
French muslins, small patterns, 6½d., worth 1s.
Gambroons, 1s.; shepherd's plaids, for trousers, 1s. 3d.
Spanish brown cotton hose, and girls', for 8d. per pair
Sash ribbons, 1s., worth 2s. 6d. per yard
French ginghams, 6½d.; Hoyle's prints, 6½d.
French flowers, 1s. the bunch, worth 4s. 6d.
Geld belts, 1s. 9d.; bronze belts, 1s.

SILKS.—PERRY, BROTHERS, solicit an inspection of a large lot of silks, just opened, comprising nine cases of the richest plain and fancy glaces ever offered, and at unusually low prices. PERRY, BROTHERS, King-street.

FASHIONABLE Millinery, choice variety of Bonnets, in areophane, crinoline, &c. PERRY, BROTHERS.

HATS.—Ladies' straw, horsehair, fancy mixed, and black Hats, newest shapes. PERRY, BROTHERS.

LADIES' CORSETS, Stays.—The most varied and best selected stock of all the latest approved inventions, and patent fastenings, &c., &c., very cheap, 2s. 9d. to 9s. 9d., at PERRY, BROTHERS' new premises.

SIX CASES Bonnets and Hats, just opened, at PERRY, BROTHERS' new millinery rooms, King-st.

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS and SHOES.—DELANY and CO. beg to inform their customers and the public that, for the convenience of families, they have combined the gentleman's branch of the business with that already established, and trust that their system of keeping the best quality of goods, at reasonable prices, will meet the wishes of their patrons.

NEW SOUTH WALES WINES.—The cultivation of the grape-vine and the manufacture of wine in this colony has, within the last few years, assumed an importance which, before the highly complimentary judgments pronounced upon the samples sent to the Paris Exhibition of 1855, could scarcely have been predicted by the most sanguine of our vine-growers.

The consequent extension of the operations of our winists, now places at the command of all classes the delicious, wholesome, and cheap

WINES OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

The undersigned have made arrangements that will enable them to supply families, licensed victuallers, &c., with wines which will bear comparison with those of the Bordelais or the Rhine, and at prices which, it is to be hoped, will induce the labouring classes to partake of the pure juice of the grape in preference to deleterious compounds, which undermine the constitution, and make the homes of the masses miserable.

To all interested in the prosperity of our adopted and highly favoured country, it must be a matter of congratulation that a beverage so wholesome and palatable can be produced at a price suitable to the means of every one; and with the extension of vine growth in this colony, it is evident that wine must now become a staple production of primary importance, giving employment to a large population.

During the last year there were 355,714 gallons of wine imported into this colony from Great Britain, Spain, Portugal, and other countries, the qualities of which generally were not equal to the wines of Australia. The undersigned are enabled to offer them, through the various innkeepers and storekeepers, in pint and quart bottles, or draught, at the following prices:—

PINTS, 1s.; QUARTS, from 1s. 9d.; DRAUGHT, from 5s. 6d. per gallon.

G. S. LEATHES and CO., Wynyard-street.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—The undersigned begs most respectfully to inform his numerous friends and late patrons that, as it is not his intention to enter again into the Toy and Fancy Trade, he has much pleasure in transferring his interest in that line to Mr. M'Mahon, brush and fancy warehouse, 410, George-street, who, he feels assured, from his long experience in the trade and the well known character of his establishment, will execute all orders with which he may be entrusted in the most satisfactory manner.

G. JOHN CROUCH.

With reference to the above, M. M'MAHON begs respectfully to assure the friends and late patrons of Mr. Crouch that no effort will be spared on his part to execute all orders with which he may be favoured faithfully, and to the best of his ability.

Brush and Fancy Warehouse, 410, George-street.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—GREAT Clearing-out SALE.—M. M'MAHON, 410, George-street, begs most respectfully to announce to his numerous patrons and the public generally, that his customary annual great clearing-out sale, on the termination of stock-taking, has commenced, and will be continued for a few weeks only.

The whole of the stock now on hand has just been subjected to a thorough remarking, at extremely low rates, in most instances fully 50 per cent. below usual prices. To parties in quest of bargains for bazaars, toys and fancy goods for presents, small shopkeepers and others, this sale offers peculiar advantages, as a very large proportion of the stock must be cleared off, to make room for new goods.

The following is an abridged list of a few articles, and catalogues will be published and distributed through the city and suburbs.

Hairbrush and comb for 1s.
Rack combs, 6d.
Cloth brushes, 1s.
Hat brushes, 9d.
Tooth ditto, 4d.
Nail brushes, 6d.
Shaving ditto, 6d. and 1s.
Hair brooms, large size, 2s.
Scrub brushes, 1s. 3d.
I.R. forehead combs, 9d. each
Pair side combs for 3d.
Back combs, 3d.
Ivory fine tooth combs, 4d. each
I.R. gum rings, 3d.
Bone gum rings, with rattle, 1s.
Playing cards, 6d. per pack
Silk watch guard, 9d.
Wool toys, 1s.
Shaped horses, 9d.
Clapshaw's match bats, 4s. 6d.
Youths' bats, from 10d.; balls, 3d.
Duke's match balls, 6s.
Ditto treble seam ditto, 8s.
Penknives, 6d.
Scissors, 6d. per pair
Razor and case for 1s., worth 2s. 6d.
Dressing cases, from 4s. 6d.
Workboxes and desks, very cheap
Vases, 1s. 6d. per pair
Double squeaking heads, 6d.
Tin trumpets, 3d.
Jews' harps, 3d.
Dolls, 6d.; box of toys, 3d.
Oak walking sticks, 6d.
Essences, pomades, and oils, at greatly reduced prices
Large bottles marrow oil, 6d.
Extra size ditto, 1s.
Hora's half-pint rose oil, 1s. per bottle
Superior windsor soap, 1s. per lb.
Rose and glycerine soap, 9d. per packet of 6 tablets
Rimmell's half-pint lavender water, 1s. 8d.
Ditto toilet vinegar, 1s. 8d.
Eau de cologne, 6d, and 1s. per bottle
Ditto, best quality, in pint wicker bottles, 4s. 6d.
Violet powder, 4d. per packet
Indelible marking inks, without preparation, 1s.
Puzzles and games, in great variety
Ladies' morocco leather bags, lined with red leather, 2s. 6d.
Silver thimbles, warranted, 1s. 6d.
Silver brooches, 1s.
Strings of coral for necklaces, 6d.
O.P. glass beads, 1d. per bunch.

410, George-street, two doors north of King-street.

BARGAINS, BARGAINS, BARGAINS, at the CIVET CAT, 98, King-street, to make room for new goods arrived per Josephine.—Wool mats, 6d; watch-stands, 1s; fitted reticules, 1s 6d; Rimmell's half-pint lavender, 1s 6d; badger's hair shaving brushes, 1s 6d; boys' cricket bats, 1s; hair brushes, 1s; metallic books, 3d; wax dolls, a large quantity, very cheap; carved ivory brooches, 1s 6d; fancy and jet bracelets, 1s 6d per pair; crying and dressed dolls, 6d; papier mache goods, in desks, workboxes, inkstands, folios, and tea caddies; carpet and leather bags, English toys, and large assortment of other goods, equally cheap.

ADELAIDE FLOUR FOR SALE—Hart's
Plummer's
Bowman's.

HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street, opposite the Savings Bank.

TO TOY DEALERS and STOREKEEPERS.—On SALE, 20 cases GERMAN TOYS, assorted, in large and small cases. MASON, BROTHERS, New Pitt-street.

NOW LANDING, ex Josephine, and Annie Archbell:—
Currants, in cases and barrels, Barry's chicory
Fine salt, rock salt, turpentine, white lead
Colman's mustard, Ehrensperger's blue, in thumbs
Worcester sauce, Belmont candles, bacon and hams
Vickers' cream gin, Otard's brandy, in cases
Oilmen's stores, Muntz metal and nails, rope
Perfumery, sardines, candied peel, alum
Orange pekoe and gunpowder, plantation coffee.

S. A. JOSEPH, 249, George-street.

DRAPERY, now landing, ex Annie Archbell:—Organdies and jaconets, printed cambrics, fancy mohair dresses, steel skirts, stays, children's dresses, &c.

S. A. JOSEPH, 249, George-street.

SEASONABLE Fruits always ready for Exportation at H. GRIFFITH'S Fruit Depot, George-st. Markets

THE UNDERSIGNED are now receiving their season's supply of genuine NEVA CANDLES, from the Neva Stearine Company of St. Petersburg.

The candles are, as usual, packed in chests, each of which contains 9 boxes of 24 lbs. each. The label of each box bears a facsimile of the signature of Mr. Edward Cazalet, managing director of the company.

Apply to SAUNDERS and CO., Lyons-buildings, sole agents for New South Wales.

TOBACCO.—On SALE by the undersigned—Diadem, Ophir, Black Swan, and Thomas's Eagle Twist, in boxes of 20 and 30 lbs., convenient packages for country use, and acknowledged to be the finest samples of negrohead ever imported. Also, quarter-tierces of same, and a great variety of new brands hitherto unknown in Sydney. In addition to which the undersigned has his usual large stock of honeydew tens, and half and quarter pound plug. Island trade tobacco, sheepwash, &c., &c.

W. H. ALDIS, tobacco merchant.

TO BLIND MAKERS and MACHINISTS.—Machine wove wire, 48 to 60 mesh, 9 to 36 inches wide, to close a consignment. Will be sold below English cost. RABONE, FEEZ, and CO., 6, Wynyard-street.

MAGENTA. MAGENTA.—The pure MAGENTA DYE, in bottles, 1s. and 2s. each. A. J. WATT and CO., 534, George-street, Sydney.

CHINESE OIL, best refined Lamp Oil, in 10 gallon cases. A. TANGE and CO., 87, York-st., Wynyard-sq.

WHITE Chinese Sugar, superior sample, ex Stately, a few tons left. A. TANGE and CO., Wynyard-sq.

AUSTRALIAN WINES, choicest vintages, in wood and bottle. H. MACHEN and CO., 183, Pitt-st.

J. MILLER, 507, George-street South, House and Ship Plumber, Gasfitter, &c., manufacturer of patent valve waterclosets
Lift, force, and common pumps
Plumbers' brasswork, O.G. and half-round; eave gutters, &c.

Licensed to lay on water. N.B.—Gothic lead glazing made to any design.

MARTELL'S and HENNESSY'S BRANDY, in quarter-casks and hogsheads. L. and S. SPYER and CO., Wynyard-square.

TAYLOR'S PORTER.—A few hogsheads now landing, in prime condition. L. and S. SPYER and CO.

PORT and SHERRY, in hogsheads and quarter-casks, of various qualities. L. and S. SPYER and CO.

SPARKLING HOCK and MOSELLE, in 1 dozen cases, landing and on SALE by L. and S. SPYER and CO.

SODAWATER BOTTLES, in 2 gross crates. L. and S. SPYER and CO., Wynyard-square.

MANILA ROPE, best steam-laid, ¼ to 5 inch, in assortments to suit buyers. RABONE, FEEZ, and CO.

THREE-BUSHEL Bags, full weight, for SALE. ANDERSON, CAMPBELL, and CO., King-street West.

WANTED, to SELL LIVERPOOL SALT, 10s. a bag. W. EVANS, 39, Market-street.

ADELAIDE FLOUR.—Hart's and other first-class brands always on SALE. BEILBY and SCOTT.

DRESSED PATNA RICE, in barrels and bags—a fine sample, on SALE, by the undersigned.

CHARLES TEAKLE, 7, Wynyard-street.

FRESH WALNUTS and SPICES for SALE. LENDER, MULLER and CO., 16, Macquarie-place.

FOR SALE, a Tilted Spring CART, Two stanch Draught HORSES, with harness, suitable for country travelling. Apply Clarence and Richmond Hotel, Kent-street.

MOREWOOD'S PATENT GALVANISED TINNED IRON.—The undersigned beg to inform merchants and shippers that, owing to improvements lately made in their machinery, they are now enabled to supply Morewood and Rogers' Patent Galvanised Tinned Iron of a superior quality to any that has heretofore been produced, and are also enabled to turn out the following extra sizes, which have so long been wanted in the market, but have not hitherto been procurable:—

Flat sheets ....72 x 30 x 28G
Corrugated ditto..............26G 7 & 8 feet long.

Many imitations of their manufacture being in the market, each sheet will in future bear their trade mark of a lion, in addition to the words Morewood and Rogers' Patent Galvanised Tinned Iron, as hitherto.

MOREWOOD and CO., Dowgate Dock, London; and Lion Works, Birmingham.

Trade Mark: "Best (LION) Best."

Galvanised Iron in "Anchor," and "Star," brands as usual.

PORTLAND CEMENT, White's, Knight's, Bevan and Sturges, Johnston's, and other manufacturers'. Also, Batchelder's and Sir William Maxwell's Roman Cement, English and American Plaster of Paris, best brands. W. W. BUCKLAND. Circular Quay.

MARBLE and ENAMELLED SLATE CHIMNEY-PIECES.—A large variety of styles and patterns, from 30s. to £30, on view. W. W. BUCKLAND'S Show Rooms, Circular Quay.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.—Important to Timber Merchants, Builders, Contractors, Speculators, Country Buyers, &c.
Superior red wood baltic deals, 3 x 9
T. and G. inch oregon flooring boards
Superior oregon quartering and joists
Oregon deals, 3 x 9, 3 x 10, 3 x 11, 3 x 12
Square heavy oregon timber.

For private sale, apply to L. E. THRELKELD and CO., City Mart.

AMERICAN LUMBER, all descriptions, now landing, ex Keystone. W. H. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

BALTIC PLANK, 11 x 3, ex Henderika, now landing. W. H. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

300,000 FEET Colonial Hardwood. The best assortment in Sydney. JOLLY and CO.

100,000 FEET Deals, Pine, T. and G. Flooring Boards, Doors, Sashes, Cedar, &c. W. JOLLY and CO.

COLONIAL Hardwood, Flooring—tongued, grooved, and planed. W. JOLLY and CO., Bathurst-street.

IRONBARK Posts, Rails, Palings, and Billet-wood. W. JOLLY and CO., Bathurst-street.

500,000 FEET AMERICAN PINE, Cedar, Doors, Sashes, Architraves, Mouldings, Laths, Battens, Ash Oars, &c. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

200,000 FEET Colonial Hardwood of every description. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER.

500 BARRELS best Plaster of Paris and Portland Cement. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER.

200,000 FEET tongued and grooved PITCH PINE, 1 inch, and tongued and grooved BALTIC, 1 inch, ¾ inch, and ½ inch. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

SPOUTING, RIDGE CAPPING, Galvanized Iron and Sheet Lead, cheapest in Sydney. R. WYNNE.

BANGOR SLATE YARD, New Pitt-street, Circular Quay. R. WYNNE.

CITY CEMENT and Drain Pipe Depot. R. WYNNE New Pitt-street, Circular Quay.

MARBLE and SLATE PAVING, 12 inches square, red, white, blue, and fawn colour. R. WYNNE.

TO PROPRIETORS OF NEWSPAPERS IN THE COLONIES.—For SALE, two of Cowper's, of Manchester and Birmingham, double double demy printing machines, to work by steam, with driving shafts, fast and loose pulleys, bed frames, fastening bolts, duplicate wheels, roller stocks and moulds, and everything complete for erecting in an office. The Machines formerly printed the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, and are now being disposed of in consequence of the erection of new machinery. They have had very little wear, and the casual repairs having been performed by a competent engineer, are as strong and perfect as when erected from the factory of Mr. Edward Cowper.

One FOUR-CYLINDER MACHINE, guaranteed speed 4000 per hour; cost set down in London Docks, £800; cash price, £500.

One TWO-CYLINDER MACHINE, guaranteed speed 2000 per hour; cost set down in London, £500; cash price, £300.

Also, one of Hopkinson's Super Double-royal ALBION PRESSES, which has had very little use.

For further particulars, apply to JOHN FAIRFAX and SONS, HERALD Office.

HIGH PRESSURE STATIONARY STEAM ENGINE, to land ex Josephine.—FOR SALE, by the undersigned, one 18-horse power, highly finished, high-pressure, horizontal, stationary Steam Engine, complete, with Cornish boiler, manufactured by Messrs. C. D. Young and Co., Perth. SCOTT, HENDERSON, and CO.

FOR SALE, two PHAETONS and a DOGCART, second-hand; also, Sociables, Pagnal, Malvern, and Spring-carts, Children's Perambulators, in great variety; invalids' chairs, &c. T. MOORE, coachbuilder, South Head Road, opposite Court-house.

FOR SALE, cheap, a Light Hooded PHAETON, for one or two horses. J. DAY, coachbuilder, Pitt-street North.

STORE WETHERS.—3000 Store Wethers for SALE immediately after shearing, bred in the district of Mudgee. For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

GEORGE WALKER, stock and station agent.

Mudgee, October 9.

CATTLE STATIONS.—Two first-class Stations, in Queensland, for SALE, by J. and W. BYRNES and CO. Victoria Chambers, Pitt-street.

SMALL SHEEP RUN.—The undersigned have for SALE a BLOCK of COUNTRY, near Maryborough, with 800 Ewes and their Lambs (600 or 700). There is plenty of water, the run having a frontage of four miles to the river Mary.

J. and W. BYRNES and CO.

TWO BLOCKS of COUNTRY, half-way between Brisbane and Maryborough (on the coast), for SALE by the undersigned; well watered; will carry 4000 head of cattle all seasons.

J. and W. BYRNES and CO., Victoria Chambers, New Pitt-street.

SOUTH HEAD ROAD.—FOR SALE, BUILDING ALLOTMENTS in Brisbane-street, South Head Road. Terms, liberal. Apply to ANDREW ALLAN, auctioneer, 172, Pitt-street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

THIS DAY.

BURT and CO.'S sale by auction, at their Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, will comprise
6 Goulburn horses
2 horses from the Manning River
1 large bay cart horse from Berrima
Bay saddle and harness mare
Horse, spring cart, and harness
35 other horses of all descriptions
Gig
Dogcart
Break and four-horse harness
Drays
Carts, spring carts, and harness.

Goulburn Horses.

THIS DAY.

BURT and CO. are instructed by Mr. Davis, Goulburn, to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY,

"Boler," grey horse, 5 years old. Ton trial. Been used to shaft and lead

"Duke," grey horse, 6 years old. Druitt-street trial, will shaft or lead

"Jack," black horse. Druitt-street trial. Been used as shafter

"Farmer," brown horse, 6 years old; good leader. Druitt-street trial

Dun-coloured mare, quiet to ride, very handsome

Cream-coloured filly, 3 years old. Very handsome, unbroken, took the prize at Goulburn Agricultural Show, this year, as the best filly in the district

The above four cart horses are first-class, have been worked together, and are fit to go into hard work at once.

Fitzgerald's Horses.

At the Sale Yards, Camperdown.

THURSDAY, November 21st.

BURT and CO. are instructed by the Hon. R. Fitzgerald to sell by auction, at their sale Yards, Camperdown, on THURSDAY, November 21st, at 2 o'clock,

30 powerful short-legged useful colts and fillies. This is the second draft this season from this well-known stud, and, as usual, will be sold without reserve.

Preliminary Notice.

Large and Important Sale of valuable Live Stock, at Varrow Ville, near Campbelltown, in January next.

BURT and CO. are instructed to announce that they will sell by auction, at Varrow Ville, near Campbelltown, early in January next,

The thoroughbred (imported) stallion Magus
Ditto ditto Whalebone, by Speculation, out of Paraguay (imported)
Several thoroughbred 2 year olds (this foaling), by Magus
Brood mares, thoroughbred and halfbred
A number of horses, amongst which are several fine hackneys, all broken in
The imported short-horned bull, "The Cid;" pedigree from the Herd Book, in future advertisement
A quantity of well bred quiet cattle, amongst which will be a number of milch cows and springers
Other farming stock, &c.

☞ The stallions Magus and Whalebone are parted with in order to have a change of blood, having been over 3 years in the present stud. The brood mares (sold for the same reason) are mostly in foal to those horses, and will be again stinted before the sale. They comprise selections from the best of the old studs, and combine the blood of nearly all the early importations—St. John, Camatus, Whisker, Gratis, &c. The young stock are the second draft from Mount Druitt, and are out of the same mares as the batch of 2 year olds sold last season. They are all nominated for the second N.S.W. Biennial.

Full particulars in future advertisements.

Imported Bulls.

BURT and CO. are instructed by John Lee, Esq., of Bathurst, to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, shortly after the arrival of the Duncan Dunbar,

The white bull YEOMAN, 17,257, white, calved May 8th, 1858; was got by Euxine, 12,845.
Dam Judy, by Lord Belleville, 11,709
g d Interest, by Sir Lancelot, 5166
g g d Industry, by Bachelor, 3071
g g g d Isabel, by Belshazzar, 1704
g g g g d by Argus, 759
g g g g g d by Pilot, 496
g g g g g g d by Agamemnon, 9
by Mr. Burrell's — bull
of Burdon.

The property of B. B. Colvin, Esq., Pishiobury Park, Harlow, Essex. Also,

The young bull DUKE OF NORMANDY, shown at the Agricultural Show, Leeds, 15th July, 1861.

Full particulars as to pedigree, &c., in future advertisements.

Sale of Horses and Carts, &c.

MR. S. WOOLLER will sell by auction, at his Horse Repository, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

25 first-class horses in prime condition, 4 to 6 years old, well broken-in to saddle and harness; amongst them are a handsome pair of bright bay carriage horses; and others suitable for gig and saddle. Just arrived from the country

6 heavy draught horses, each horse subject to trial

Dogcarts, sociables, Pagnel carts, American buggies, waggons, &c.

The Lord High Admiral.

Good and substantial Household Furniture, &c.

Large Pier and Toilet Glasses, Leather-covered Couches, Round and Square Tables, Cane-bottom and other Chairs, Washstands and Service complete, Feather Beds, Iron Bedsteads, Fender and Fire-irons, Oilcloth, Dresser, Sofas, Easy Chairs, Eight-day Clock, Glass, Crockery, Kitchen Requisites, &c.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed by Mr. William Halliday (in consequence of his leaving the colony for England), to sell by public auction, on FRIDAY, 22nd November, at half-past 10 o'clock, on the Premises, corner of Botany and Hill streets, Surry Hills,

The above good and substantial household furniture, &c.

Terms cash.—No reserve.

Drapery, Manchester Goods, Slops, &c.

Now Landing ex Naomi, Walter Hood, and other late Arrivals.

To Warehousemen, Drapers, Storekeepers, and the Trade.

On FRIDAY, 22nd, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day,

Consignments of the above fresh seasonable goods.

Terms, liberal.

New Style of Skirts
French Glaces
Parasols.

FRIDAY, the 22nd, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day,
1 case French glaces
1 ditto parasols
1 ditto skirts (something new).

Terms at sale.

Coir Fibre.

To Upholsterers, Mattress Manufacturers, and the Trade.

On FRIDAY, the 22nd, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day,

10 bales coir fibre, each 3 cwt.

Terms at sale.

Unreserved and Clearing-out Sale, on the Premises of Mr. C. S. Haigh, George-street, who is retiring from business.

To Wholesale Houses, Importers, Storekeepers, Drapers, and the Trade.

THIS DAY, Wednesday, the 20th,
THURSDAY, the 21st.
At 11 o'clock sharp, each day.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions from Mr. C. S. Haigh, who is proceeding to Europe, to sell by auction, on his premises, George-street, without any reserve,

The whole of his valuable and well selected stock of Manchester goods, fancy drapery, clothing, &c., consisting of

30, 33, and 36 inch gray domestics
72 and 80 inch sheeting ditto
72, 80, and 90 inch wigan sheeting
72, 80, and 90 inch croydon ditto
Horrocks' longcloths, all numbers
Rough brown and hollands
Cotton and linen ticks
Huckabacks, diapers, and towellings
Irish linens
Tablecloths and table linen
Hoyle's prints
Printed muslins, robes, &c.
Coburgs, alpacas
Merinos, moreens
Union damasks
Drab and millers' moles
Imitation welsh flannels
Cotton hosiery
Haberdashery
Scotch twilled shirts
White shirts
Crimean, serge, and merino ditto
Mole trousers
Fancy doe (great variety)
Black and fancy sacs
Boys' and youths' clothing
Army rugs
Parasols, &c.

Terms liberal, at sale.

☞ At 12 o'clock sharp, on THURSDAY,

The well-known chestnut cob "Punch" by Merry Legs, with a nearly new town cart and harness—decidedly the best "turn out" in Sydney, fit for any first-class firm, will be sold together, or separately.

Terms, cash.

Boots and Shoes.
115 Packages.
Now landing ex Naomi.
Manufactured by Messrs. James Davies and Sons, and Messrs. Joshua Joseph and Sons.

On TUESDAY, 26th, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day,

115 packages first-class boots and shoes.

Terms, as usual.

To Drapers
To Warehousemen
To Importers
To Storekeepers and others.
83 Packages New Choice Goods, Just Landed.

THIS DAY, November 20th.

ROSSITER and LAZARUS have been favoured with instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on the above day, at 11 o'clock precisely,

9-8 hungarian prints
9-8 light fancy grounds
9-8 black and white prints
4-4 carliston ginghams
Heavy 36-inch white shirtings
Fine make Horrockses
72-inch heavy croydon sheetings
Fine drab and sky alpacas
Fine black alpacas
Rich broche challis
Spotted and check ditto
Flounced lustre dresses
Pompadour ditto
Rough brown hollands
Dressed ditto ditto
Women's fine white hose
Men's heavy brown half-hose
Ditto fancy striped hose
Girls' fine white cotton hose
Children's socks, 2 to 10
Men's brown cotton vests
Ditto fine merino ditto
Heavy marsala quilts
Coloured counterpanes
Women's and girls' brown straw hats
Infants' cashmere cloaks and hoods
Ladies' underclothing, assorted
Ditto morning wrappers
Ditto rich glace mantles
Girls' and maids' ditto ditto
Fine white coutille stays
Drab and grey satteen ditto
Rich oriental lutes
Fancy broche ribbons
Rich black moire
Ladies' chenille head dresses
Silk parachutes and sunshades
Rich twill Brussels handkerchiefs
Tom thumb and eglinton ties
Men's fine white shirts, W. and B.
Boys' and youths' ditto ditto
Rich black lustre coats
Cream alpaca sac ditto
Drab Leamington cord trousers
Stout self mole trousers
Fancy tweed suits
Light angola trousers
Tusso silk sac coats
Fine black doe coats
Ditto ditto trousers
Fancy tweed and doe vests
Boys' and youths' shepherd plaid trousers
Braces, belts, ties, &c., &c.

Terms, liberal, at sale.

☞ The auctioneers would direct the especial notice of buyers to this important sale of new goods, the whole of which are for unreserved sale, to close accounts for the mail.

Blue Serge Shirts
Fancy Angola Tweeds.
Damaged by sea water.

THIS DAY, November 20th.

For, on, and account of whom it may concern.
Ex Woolloomooloo, Jones, master, from London.

ROSSITER and LAZARUS have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, George-street, on the above day, at 11 o'clock precisely,

MCH over 259,
One bale containing—
14 pieces fancy angola tweeds, much damaged
Canvas and tarpaulin.
EBY over 107,
One bale containing—
30 dozen blue serge shirts, double backs
Canvas, tarpaulin, &c.

Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

Wool, Tallow, Sheepskins, Hides, &c.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, on THURSDAY, 21st November, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Bales wool
Casks tallow
Sheepskins
Hides.

Terms, cash.

QUEENSLAND.

COWRAWAH STATION, on the right bank of the Balonne River, in the Gwydir district, together with 2000 HEAD of CATTLE, more or less.

Terms, half cash, the other half by approved bills at 12 and 24 months, dated from day of sale, with bank discount added and secured upon the stock and station.

MORT and CO. have been instructed by Messrs. Lamrock to sell, by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 3rd December, that very valuable cattle property,

THE COWRAWAH STATION, in the GWYDIR DISTRICT.

It has 5 miles frontage to the Balonne River, by a depth of 5 miles, and the back run is watered by creeks and lagoons. It is situated at the junction of the Narran and Balonne Rivers, adjoins Mr. Baldwin's run, and is opposite to Mr. David Groser's. The country consists chiefly of plains and open box forest, and

CANNOT BE SURPASSED FOR FATTENING.

The improvements are a hut and good stockyard.

Distant about 150 miles from Surat, and about 50 miles from Pockataroo.

With the Cowrawah Run will be sold

2000 HEAD OF CATTLE, MORE OR LESS;

a good mixed herd, nearly all

YOUNG AND WELL-BRED,

and consisting of about equal proportions of sexes.

*** About 30 horses, horse dray, harness, implements, stores, &c., to be taken at a valuation.

☞ The above is a choice little property particularly adapted for a beginner, or any one with a limited amount of capital. The country is undeniably good, and the cattle quiet and well bred. The lease is for fourteen years from June, 1857.

*** AN ADJOINING RUN has been applied for by the vendors, whose application will no doubt be approved of. The right to this block will be included in the sale of the above.

FURTHER PARTICULARS may be learnt by applying to MORT and CO., at the Rooms, Pitt-street.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1483889

SALES BY AUCTION.

THIS DAY, 20TH NOVEMBER.—BROAD SOUND, QUEENSLAND.—STOODLEIGH STATION and STOCK. The sale of the above valuable station, and choice herd of cattle, will take place at the Rooms of the undersigned, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, the 20th November, at 11 o'clock.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

THIS DAY, 20th NOVEMBER.

FIRST-CLASS PASTORAL PROPERTY, BROAD SOUND, QUEENSLAND.

For Positive Sale.
By order of the executor of the late R. H. Bridges, Esq.

That magnificent and extensive run,
STOODLEIGH,
together with the improvements thereon, and a small choice herd, comprising about
1100 HEAD of HIGHLY BRED CATTLE, nearly three-fourths of which are first-class cows, all picked. With the herd will be included one pure-bred Durham Bull, and 25 Bulls from the superior stock of Clark Irving, Esq.
*** Stores, Teams, Drays, Stock Horses, &c., to be taken at a valuation, in the usual way; as also a thoroughbred mare, CLARA, with foal.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the executor of the late R. H. Bridges, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, the 20th November, at 11 o'clock,
The above choice and extensive pastoral property.
STOODLEIGH STATION is situated near the Broad Sound Coast, and embraces a very large area of richly grassed country, computed at 100 square miles, but really commanding a much larger country. It is abundantly watered by the Styx, and, in addition, includes the watershed of three large creeks, as well as several smaller ones, all running into the Styx, and yielding a permanent supply, well distributed about the run. The natural boundaries of the run are well defined, and the character of its grasses and herbs is of a very fattening description; its carrying capabilities are very large.
*** With the magnificent Stoodleigh run will be included the vendor's interest of one-third in the adjoining blocks of Picton and Anglesea, as held by the late Mr. Bridges jointly with Mr. D. Connor, of Collaroy, and who is also willing to dispose of his interest in them to the purchaser of Stoodleigh.
The Stoodleigh country is estimated to carry and fatten about 8000 head of cattle, but worked conjointly with the two blocks above mentioned, its carrying capabilities would be considerably increased, and taken as a whole would form a splendid squatting property second to none in either colony.
The improvements on the run comprise a capital dwelling-house, with double verandah built of ironbark timber, a kitchen, with men's rooms adjoining, large tailing yard, with strong yards adjoining, built of heavy logs. There is also a large quantity of posts and rails sufficient for weaning and horse paddocks.
The herd is of a very high character, and comprises about
700 PICKED COWS,
the pure bred bull "GEORDIE," and about 25 young bulls, carefully selected from the choice stock of Clark Irving, Esq., together with about 18 months' increase, making a herd of
1100 HEAD OF CATTLE, MORE OR LESS.
*** Stores, teams, drays, stock-horses, saddles, &c., to be taken at a valuation in the usual way; as also a thoroughbred mare, "CLARA," with foal.
☞ It is seldom that a station like Stoodleigh, enjoying so many advantages to the buyer, is brought into the market for bona fide sale, and the present opportunity, therefore, should not be overlooked by capitalists seeking a first-class property for profitable investment.
Stoodleigh is situated within 100 miles of Rockhampton by a good road, and is less than 65 miles from Yaamba, the head of the navigation of the Fitzroy, so that the question of carriage to Port Curtis is of very slight consideration. It also possesses the important convenience of DIRECT WATER CARRIAGE with the port by way of the Styx and Broad Sound, thereby doing away with road carriage altogether—SUPPLIES HAVING ALREADY BEEN LANDED ON THE RUN DIRECT FROM ROCKHAMPTON.
The stock is admitted to be the most carefully selected herd of cows in the whole Northern districts, and have now been on the run about 18 months, and the whole herd numbers but a very small proportion of what the run is estimated to carry and fatten.
Stoodleigh is now offered for public competition, in order to close the estate of the late R. H. Bridges, Esq., and the instructions of the executor are to effect a sale on the date above mentioned.
Terms at sale.

MOUNT STREET, ST. LEONARDS. NORTH SHORE.

ST. LEONARDS-TERRACE, MOUNT-STREET; also, the Shop and Premises adjoining, known as THE POST OFFICE, a few yards from Miller-street.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 25th November, at 11 o'clock,
ST. LEONARDS-TERRACE, Mount-street, St. Leonards, comprising four comfortable two-story brick-built houses, cemented outside, containing each verandah, balconies, and five rooms, with small flower garden in front, and good yards at the rear—the whole occupying a block of land having a frontage of about 58 feet to Mount-street, with a depth of about 90 feet. Also,
THE POST OFFICE, adjoining the above.—A two-story weatherboard house, containing verandah, eight rooms, and kitchen, flower garden, yard, &c., at the rear, occupying an allotment of land having thirty feet frontage to Mount-street, with a depth of about ninety feet; it is at present let to Mr. Stevens, at a weekly rental of sixteen shillings.
☞ The above properties occupy one of the best positions in St. Leonards, a few yards from Miller-street, the main road leading from the Ferry, Blue's Point. They have an extensive frontage to Mount-street, the proposed new road from Milsom's Point, and the auctioneers would direct to this sale the attention of parties in search of good suburban securities, in a well-known and favourite locality.
Plans on view at the Rooms.
Terms, liberal.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.

FITZROY-TERRACE, PITT-STREET, REDFERN.

TERMS LIBERAL.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from JOHN ALEXANDER, Esq. (in consequence of his projected departure from the colony) to sell by public auction, on MONDAY, 2nd December, at 11 o'clock,
That well-known favourably situated block of house property,
FITZROY-TERRACE, PITT-STREET, REDFERN,
comprising
SEVEN CAPITAL DWELLING-HOUSES,
Built of brick on stone foundations, with slate roofs, containing each verandah, 4 rooms, and kitchen, with the exception of the centre house, which has an additional room. The terrace is built back from the street, and each house has a neat garden in front, and large yard, &c., at the rear, extending to a lane.
The whole occupy all that block of land having a frontage of
120 FEET TO PITT-STREET,
with a
DEPTH OF 224½ FEET,
extending to a back lane.
☞ This is a very compact and substantially erected property. It was built for the present proprietor by the well known architect, Mr. James Hume, not for sale, but for a permanent investment, which is a sufficient guarantee to the purchaser as to the nature of the work in these premises. They are now only in the market in consequence of the vendor leaving the colony.
Situated in the main street of Redfern, in a healthy locality, and from their neat genteel appearance they are favourite residences, rarely, if ever vacant, and a constant income is secured from even the present low rentals to the extent of
£400 PER ANNUM.
As this will be a bona fide sale the attention of capitalists and others seeking good freehold securities is directed to it as a favourable opportunity for securing a paying investment.
Omnibuses pass the property every ten minutes.
Plan on view at the Rooms.

NEWTOWN.
CAMPBELL'S COTTAGE.
A NEAT RESIDENCE, with garden, &c., in Campbell-street, formerly known as Bowen-lane, nearly opposite the grounds attached to CAMDEN VILLA, the residence of THOMAS HOLT, Esq., M.L.A.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from Mr. Barnett (in consequence of his leaving the neighbourhood) to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 2nd December, at 11 o'clock,
All that piece of land, having a frontage of 66 feet to Campbell-street, Newtown, with a depth of 125 feet, on which is erected a remarkably neat cottage residence containing verandah and six rooms, with well of water, and tastefully arranged garden back and front.
☞ This snug freehold is favourably situated near the Railway station. The cottage is in good order and well finished, being a very comfortable residence for a small family. The land attached is beautifully laid out as a flower garden, with a few bearing fruit trees and vines. Altogether the property is worthy of inspection by those looking out for a choice suburban homestead in one of the best positions in Newtown.
Terms at sale.

GREAT UNRESERVED SALE, AT MORRIS' HOTEL, CAMPBELLTOWN.

SATURDAY next, 23rd November, at 12 o'clock.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY ESTATE.
That extensive noted agricultural property MOUNT GILEAD, comprising upwards of 2000 acres of rich, well-watered, fertile land, extending from the Appin Road to the Nepean River, divided by the latter from the celebrated estate of Sir William Macarthur, CAMDEN PARK, distant about FIVE MILES FROM THE CAMPBELLTOWN RAILWAY STATION, and about a quarter of a mile from the PROPOSED RAILWAY STATION AT MENANGLE.
In lots to suit purchasers.

Intending purchasers are earnestly invited to inspect this choice and valuable estate prior to the sale. Lithographic plans can be obtained at the Rooms, Pitt-street; or from Mr. MORRIS, Campbelltown.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

CAPITAL CITY INVESTMENT.
CUMBERLAND-STREET.

COTTAGE, No. 209, Cumberland-street, with large allotment of Land, a few doors from CHARLOTTE-PLACE.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 25th November, at 11 o'clock,
All that valuable allotment of land, having about 45 feet frontage to CUMBERLAND-STREET, with a depth of about 90 feet, on which is erected a COMFORTABLE COTTAGE RESIDENCE, built of brick, containing 4 rooms and kitchen, &c., now let for two years, at a rental of 15s. per week, the tenant paying all city rates and taxes, and to keep the premises in repair during his tenancy.
☞ Particular attention is directed to the position of the above, which is about the best in Cumberland-street. It is worthy of superior buildings, and even with the present premises the property yields a sure return for a small city investment.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

ASHFIELD RAILWAY STATION.

SMALL FARM and HOMESTEAD, ASHFIELD, near the RAILWAY STATION, and a few yards from the Liverpool Road.
Also a VALUABLE VILLA SITE, containing upwards of one acre.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from Mr. John Little to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 25th November, at 11 o'clock,
LOT 1.—All that valuable block of land, containing about 4a. 0r. 12p., being lots 49, 50, and 51 of section 4, as per plan of the subdivision of the Ashfield Park Estate, having 396 feet frontage to Thomas-street, a few yards from the Liverpool Road, with a depth of about 448 feet, extending to the railway, upon which is erected a comfortable weatherboard cottage, containing verandah, four rooms, detached kitchen, with stable, coach-house, &c.
The whole of the land is cleared and fenced, and the greater portion has been trenched and formed into orchard, vineyard, and garden. The property is supplied with good water from two large waterholes situated in one corner of it.
☞ This is a capital suburban homestead, only six miles from Sydney by a good road all the way, and a few yards from the Ashfield railway station, with a good orchard, garden, and vinery attached.
LOT 2.—All that block of land, containing about 1a. 0r. 12p., being allotments Nos. 14 and 15 of section 5, as per plan of the subdivision of the Ashfield Park Estate, having 473 feet frontage to Elizabeth-street, —a choice villa site, elevated, and commanding fine views of the surrounding country. It is to the right of the railway line, a few yards from the station, and almost adjoining the railway bridge.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

WITHOUT RESERVE.
BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE,
DENHAM-STREET, GLEBE.

COMFORTABLE STONE-BUILT VERANDAH COTTAGE, containing four rooms, large attic, and kitchen, in Denham-street, Glebe, a few yards from the Glebe Point Road, together with a small three-room COTTAGE at the rear.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 2nd December, at 11 o'clock,
The above compact well-finished leasehold property, having about 20 years to run, at a nominal ground rent.
☞ The special attention of small capitalists is particularly directed to the above sale, as the property is really of a substantial nature, is well finished throughout, and is most eligibly situated in a healthy locality within a few minutes' walk of the heart of the city by the Pyrmont Bridge.
For full particulars, apply to EDMUND BURTON, Esq., Solicitor, Elizabeth-street, or at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

TOWN OF LAWRENCE,
CLARENCE RIVER.

Two Choice Lots, containing each upwards of half an acre, fronting the River and Wharf-street, being lots 9 and 10 of section 76, as per Government plan.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 9th December, at 11 o'clock,
The above-described allotments, situate in the TOWN OF LAWRENCE, CLARENCE RIVER.
☞ These allotments are situated in a most valuable part of this important town on the Clarence, having deep water frontage, and occupying a fine elevated position.
They are now in the market solely on account of the proprietor leaving the district.
Plan on view at the Rooms.

☞ Opposite the Royal Hotel.

A Sale by Public Auction will take place
In one of those splendid Stores, recently erected by Morris Alexander, Esq., opposite the Royal Hotel,

On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 11 o'clock.

A Gentleman residing at Petersham leaving by the Canaan, for London, on Monday next, has given instructions to
MR. ROBERT MURIEL to dispose of his Household Furniture and Household requisites, &c., &c., removed from as above, which comprise every article suitable for a small family,
Including household furniture, pianoforte, framed engravings, books, plated-ware, cut glass, china, &c., &c.

N.B.—The premises in which the sale will take place, although not entirely complete as regards the front, can be made secure for the reception of goods, until R. Muriel publicly opens his new rooms, before which only a few days will elapse.
Terms cash.

GILBERT and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Newmarket Horse Repository, opposite School of Arts, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
4 pack horses
7 hackneys and stock horses
13 heavy draught and light harness horses,
Together with an excellent dray, springcart, and harness.

On the Premises, No. 22, Wynyard-square.

On WEDNESDAY, 20th instant.

Household Furniture, Bedding, Cooking Stove, Curtains, Carpets, &c., &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, on the premises, No. 22, Wynyard-square, THIS DAY, 20th instant, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of the household furniture and effects, comprising
Large telescope and other tables
Bookcase, sideboards, fenders and irons
Clocks, ornaments, handsome engravings
Hair-seated chairs, sofas and couches
Double and single iron bedsteads
Chests drawers, washstands
Chimney and toilet glasses
Hair mattresses, palliasses, and bedding of every description
First-rate Russel's stove
Window and bed curtains
Carpets and floorcloth
China and glassware
Kitchen dresser and kitchen utensils, hall and other lamps, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.
Buyers are requested to be in attendance, as the sale will commence punctual at 11 o'clock.

THIS DAY, November 20th, at 12 o'clock.

At the Old Bank of Australasia,
Valuable Law Books.

MESSRS. WALTER BRADLEY and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY,
A valuable collection of law books.
Terms, cash.

On WEDNESDAY, November 20th, at half-past 10, at the Old Bank of Australasia.

Sporting Plates, elegantly framed
Choice Engravings
Valuable Oil Paintings.

MESSRS. WALTER BRADLEY and CO. have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, THIS DAY, November 20th, at half-past 10 o'clock,
Plates of celebrated race horses
Steeplechases, hunts
The Derby, Ascot, and Epsom
Farm Yard Scenes
Horse Shoeing, &c.
Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice.
On WEDNESDAY, November 20th, at 12 o'clock.

At the Old Bank of Australasia.

Valuable and Scientific Works.

MESSRS. WALTER BRADLEY and CO. have been favoured with instructions from Mrs. Cowper to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, THIS DAY, November 20th, at 12 o'clock,
The late Archdeacon's library.
Terms, cash.
Full particulars will be published.

THIS DAY, November 20th, at 2 o'clock.

At the Circular Quay, near Campbell's Wharf.
Waterman's Skiff, nearly new.

MESSRS. WALTER BRADLEY and CO. have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, without reserve,
The above.
Terms, cash.

THIS DAY, November 20th, at 2 o'clock,

At the Circular Quay, near Campbell's Wharf.

The First-class Sailing Boat
"LILLY,"
Built by Gardiner, with Sails, Ballast, Gear, &c.

MESSRS. WALTER BRADLEY and CO. have been favoured with instructions from the owner to sell by auction,
A very comfortable sailing boat, suitable for a family, to be sold in consequence of the owner having purchased a larger one of a different description.
Terms, cash.

On THURSDAY, November 21st, at 11 o'clock.

At College-street, Hyde Park.
Superior Household Furniture
Rosewood Pianoforte and Stool
Rosewood Card Tables
Drawing-room Furniture
Pier Glasses, Carpets, &c.

MESSRS. WALTER BRADLEY and CO. have been favoured with instructions from Mrs. Pittard (who intends leaving for England), to sell by auction, at her residence (the Museum), College-street, Hyde Park, on THURSDAY, November 21st, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of her superior household furniture and effects.
Terms, cash.

At Macleay-street, Darlinghurst.

On FRIDAY, November 22nd, at 11 o'clock.

Elegant and substantial Household Furniture
Pier Glasses, Vases, and Ornaments
Grand Pianoforte, by Broadwood and Sons
Beautiful Corona, by Hart and Son, cost £100
Superb Lustres and Chandeliers
Silver Plate
Cut Glass, China, and Electro-plate
Rare and valuable Engravings and Books
Excellent Wines
A magnificent Pair of Bay Carriage Horses, with black points—a perfect match
A fashionable, well-built Carriage, by Silk and Sons, Long-acre, London (in good condition)
A first-rate Dogcart, formerly the property of Sir S. A. Donaldson
Silver-mounted Harness, &c., &c.

MESSRS. WALTER BRADLEY and CO. have been honoured with instructions from Arthur Hodgson, Esq. (who intends leaving for England per mail steamer), to sell by auction, at his residence, Macleay-street, Darlinghurst, on FRIDAY, November 22nd, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The whole of his very valuable household furniture and effects, consisting of
Drawing-room suite, from the celebrated house of Morant, Boyd, and Morant, in walnut, covered in crimson merino, viz., sofa, lounge, 8 chairs, and 1 easy chair, with loose chintz covers
Massive walnut and rosewood loo, card, and occasional tables
Brilliant-toned rosewood grand pianoforte, by Messrs. John Broadwood and Sons, full compass, and very powerful
Richly-cut 8-light chandelier
Pier glasses, vases, ornaments
Cornices, curtains, carpets, &c.
DINING-ROOM.
A magnificent corona, adapted for candles or gas, lately imported from Messrs. Hart and Son, and undoubtedly the handsomest in the colony
Three large dining-tables (forming one, if required)
Sideboards and chiffonieres
Chairs, dumb waiter, davenport
Bracket clock, in oak, by Rollin, Paris
Very valuable engravings (of a description rarely offered for sale).
SILVER PLATE.
Every requisite for a gentleman's family.
ELECTRO-PLATE
of the best description that can be purchased.
GLASS AND CHINA.
Cut and engraved wine glasses
Clarets, hocks, champagnes, tumblers, finger glasses
Decanters, claret jugs, ice plates, wine coolers
Glass dishes, custard and jelly glasses
White and gold china tea and breakfast service
White china ditto
Blue and gold dinner service
Blue ditto.
BEDROOM FURNITURE.
Iron tubular bedsteads, brass mounted, from Messrs. Cottam and Hallen, Oxford-street
Marble slab washstands and dressing tables
Wardrobes, chests drawers, &c., &c.
HALL and LANDING.
Hat and umbrella stand, hall table, lamp, oilcloth, stair carpet and rods.
WINE CELLAR.
Old port, sherry, malvoisie, claret, sparkling hock, burgundy, madeira, champagne, &c., &c.
KITCHEN and LAUNDRY.
Patent mangle, dresser, culinary utensils, and sundries.
STABLES and COACH-HOUSE.
A magnificent pair of bay carriage horses, a perfect match, and invaluable to any gentleman requiring something stylish and good. Also,
A well built carriage and dogcart, both of which are in excellent condition
Silver-mounted harness, stable implements
Water cart, and a vast quantity of sundries too numerous to advertise.
Terms, cash.
Catalogues may be obtained at the Rooms of the Auctioneers (the Old Bank of Australasia) on and after MONDAY next.

☞ Potter's Paperhangings,
All new designs, elegant patterns, and of the best description,
Comprising
Marble, Oak, Satin, Flock, Coloured, Bordered, &c.

Most Important
To Paperhangers
To Builders
To Contractors, and
The Trade generally.
Without the slightest reserve.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, November 20th, at half-past 10 o'clock precisely,
20 cases Potter's best quality English paperhangings, comprising a variety and useful patterns, in marble, satin, oak, bordered, coloured, &c.
Samples on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

☞ Fine Turkey Sponge.

To Chemists, Druggists, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, November 20, 1861, at half-past 10 o'clock precisely,
6 cases fine turkey sponge.
No reserve.
Terms at sale.

Tinware.
To Ironmongers and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, November 20, 1861, at half-past 10 o'clock precisely,
5 packages of tinware, viz.:—
Basons, teapots, cake tins, camp kettles, oval and round dishes, water cans, tea canisters, slop pails, pint pots, galvanised iron buckets.
Terms at sale.

Electro-plated Ware.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, November 20, 1861, at half-past 10 o'clock precisely,
An invoice of electro-plated ware, viz.:—
4, 5, and 6 glass cruet frames, butters, baskets, creams, sugars, &c.
Terms, cash.

Marion's Ale.

To Publicans and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, Wednesday, November, 20, 1861, at 11 o'clock precisely,
On account of the former purchaser,
6 hogsheads Marion's ale.
Terms at sale.

Highly Important, Extensive, and Unreserved Auction Sale of
First-class Spirits and Beer,
At the Stores formerly occupied by the late Mr. W. Busfield, New Pitt-street;
comprising:—
Genuine (old) Martell's brandy, a very superior sample
Genuine Hennessy's Brandy (1856), the finest sample in the market
Planet's Brandy, guaranteed
Strong Rums, Booth's Old Tom
Trueman's XX Porter, just landed.
Positively without the slightest reserve.

To Wine and Spirit Merchants
To Speculators
To Buyers for the Interior, and
The Trade generally.

*** Samples on view from 9 o'clock on the Morning of Sale.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell, at the Stores formerly occupied by the late Mr. W. Busfield, New Pitt-street, THIS DAY, November 20, 1861, at half-past 11 o'clock precisely,
The undermentioned parcels of spirits, &c., viz.:—
30 hogsheads fine old Martell's brandy, a very superior sample
25 hogsheads Hennessey's brandy (1856), the finest sample in the market
10 puncheons strong rum
15 hogsheads ditto
16 quarter-casks Planet's brandy, guaranteed
50 cases Booth's old tom
23 hogsheads Trueman's XX porter, just landed,
Terms at sale.

To Grocers, Storekeepers, and others.

Sale postponed, on account of non-arrival of mail,
THURSDAY, 21st November.

Groceries
Oilmen's Stores
Provisions.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on THURSDAY, at 11 o'clock,
Invoices of groceries, oilmen's stores, provisions, &c.
Terms at sale.

Ex E. K. Bateson.
Sperm Oil
Cocoanut Oil
Black Oil.

THURSDAY, 21st instant, at 11 o'clock.

To Merchants, Shippers, Soap Boilers, and others.
First Lots.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on the above day, at 11 o'clock,
The cargo of the E. K. Bateson, from S. S. Islands, comprising
10 tuns sperm oil
8 ditto cocoanut oil
5 ditto black oil.
Samples at Rooms.
Terms at sale.

Candied Peel.

THURSDAY, 21st November.
To Grocers, Storekeepers, Confectioners, and others.
Just landed in splendid condition, and for Unreserved Sale.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on above day, at 11,
20 cases assorted candied peel, orange, lemon, and citron.
Terms at sale.

Oatmeal, Split Peas, &c.

THURSDAY, 21st instant.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on above day, at 11,
35 barrels fine Scotch oatmeal, each 2 cwt.
20 ditto split peas.
Terms at sale.

Rock Salt.
Ex Queen Mab, from Liverpool.

THURSDAY, 21st instant.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on THURSDAY, at 11,
9 tons rock salt, in large lumps.
The above can be inspected on Duguid's Wharf.
Terms at sale.

Camp Ovens, Tinware, Shovels, Spades, Bellows, Wire Netting, Iron Tea Kettles; Saucepans, all sizes; Boilers, Brass and Iron Wire, American Tubs and Buckets, Cross-cut, Tenon Saw, Hand-saw, and others; Galvanised Iron Chimney-tops and Funnels, Scales and Weights, Tin Baking Dishes, various sizes; Watering Pots, Measures, Tomahawks, Fire-irons, Dustpans, Slop Pails, Rope, and Sundries.

C. ADRAIN has received instructions from Mr. Sparks, ironmonger, to sell by auction, on the premises, George-street, near Bathurst-street, opposite St. Andrew's Cathedral, on THURSDAY, at 11 o'clock,
The above-mentioned goods, without reserve or reference to cost, the party leaving for another colony.
Terms, cash.

Choice New Shipment of Summer Drapery, Dresses, Muslins, Robes, &c.
Just landed, ex Impulse.

THIS DAY, Wednesday, November 20th.

To Warehousemen, Drapers, Outfitters, and others.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by auction, at his Rooms, THIS DAY, November 20th, at 11 o'clock,
70 packages new and seasonable goods, comprising
Rough and brown hollands
Toilet covers
Challis and mohair dresses
Barege and fancy gauze robes
Long fancy shawls
Coutille stays
Black lace mantles
Sewed muslin sets
Broche mohair dresses
Shepherd plaids
Bordered tweeds
Printed corahs, pongees
Artificial flowers, feathers
Children's underclothing
Infant's embroidered cloaks and pellises
Men's and boys' white and regatta shirts
Blue serge and scotch twill shirts
Moreens, damasks
Black ribbon velvets
Men's and boy's alpaca coats
Men's and boy's trousers, in great variety
Men's and boy's drill, alpaca, and fancy vests
Panama and deer stalker hats, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Bordered Shepherd Tweeds
Bordered Fancy Tweeds.

THIS DAY, Wednesday, November 20th.

To Tailors, Woollen Drapers, Outfitters, and others.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by auction, at his Rooms, THIS DAY, Wednesday, November 20th, at 11 o'clock precisely,
ZA in diamond,
220, 221—2 cases bordered shepherd and fancy tweeds.
Just landed.
No reserve.—Terms at sale.

Damaged White and Patent Straw Bonnets.
On account of whom it may concern.

THIS DAY, Wednesday, November 20th.

To Drapers, Milliners, and others.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by auction, at his Rooms, THIS DAY, at half-past 10 o'clock,
Ex Walter Hood, ——, master, from London,
One case, containing—
120 fancy straw patent Devon, &c., bonnets, all slightly damaged.
Terms, cash.
The special attention of the trade is directed to this sale—every line advertised being for positive sale, without reserve. The sale will commence at half-past 10 o'clock, and be continued throughout the day. Intending purchasers are requested to be punctual in their attendance.

For Positive Unreserved Sale.
20 Cases Choice New Drapery.
Fancy Dresses, Fancy Tweeds, Sewed Muslins
Broche Mohairs, Rough Browns, &c.

THIS DAY, Wednesday, November 20th.

To Warehousemen, Drapers, Outfitters, Storekeepers, and others.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed by the importers to sell by auction, at his Rooms, THIS DAY, Wednesday, November 20, at half-past 10 o'clock precisely,
Just landed, ex Impulse,
3 cases flounced mohair robes
2 cases single jupes ditto
3 cases fancy bareges
2 cases silk warp broche
2 cases sewed muslins, sets
1 case ditto penelope collars and cuffs
1 case trimmed lace sets
1 case maltese and linen collars
1 case children's cashmere cloaks, pellisses, &c.
1 case black lace mantles
1 case fringed toilet covers
1 case 4-4 broche mohairs
2 cases bordered fancy tweeds
1 case cap fronts
1 case head dresses.
Without the slightest reserve.—Terms at sale.
☞ These goods will be sold as far as practicable in original packages. The trade are assured every case will be sold to the highest bidder, the auctioneer's instructions being imperative, to close the whole previous to departure of the English mail.

Treasury Auction Rooms.

THURSDAY, 21st November.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Woolloomooloo, Jones, master, from London.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, on THURSDAY, 21st November, at 11 o'clock precisely,
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Woolloomooloo, Jones, master, from London.
I over H.
§701—1 bundle, 1 dozen, No. 3 grafting tools
793—1 ditto, 1 ditto, No. 2, ST shovels
706—1 ditto, 1 ditto, No. 5, ditto ditto
738—1 ditto, 1 ditto, No. 1, spades
1 ditto, 1 ditto, ditto, ditto
741 and 745—2 ditto, each 1 dozen, No. 2, ditto
1 ditto, 1 ditto, ditto, ditto
746-7—2 ditto, each 1 dozen, No. 3, ditto
755-6—2 ditto, each 1 dozen, No. 2, ribbed spades
766-7, 763, 765—4 ditto, each 1 dozen, No. 3, ditto
770-1, 773-4-5—5 ditto, each 1 dozen, No. 4, ditto
1 ditto, each 1 dozen, No. 4, ditto
1 bundle No. 2, 1 dozen, extra strapped ribbed ditto
782 to 788—9 bundles, each 1 dozen, No. 3, ditto ditto
790 to 791—9 ditto, ditto ditto
793, 796-7—3 ditto, each 1 dozen, No. 4, ditto
798-9—2 bundles, each 1 dozen, ribbed post-hole spades
803, 804, 806 to 812—9 ditto, each 1 dozen, Nos. 3, 4, and 5 long straps shovels
815, 817-19—4 ditto, each 1 dozen, Nos. 4, 5, and 6 shovels
1 ditto, ditto, No. 5 ditto
517—1 case, containing dog collars, assorted sizes
652—1 case, containing 2 iron bedsteads
871—1 case, containing stocks, dies, and adzes
891—1 case, containing British plate looking glasses, assorted sizes
956—1 case, containing wool bordered mats
269—1 case, containing japanned pails, bright candlesticks, shower baths, plate baskets, milk pans, and cotton balls
339—1 hogshead, containing lacquered lamps, lanterns, cabin and globe lamps, assorted sizes; gig lamps and wicks
9 over H—1089—1 cask, containing sickles, assorted
1093—1 cask, containing hobble horse and bullock chains
1112—1 cask, containing bronze fenders and mops
1103—1 cask, containing bronze and Berlin black fenders, hemp halters
2 bundles long-handled pans.
All more or less damaged by sea water.
Terms, cash.

Treasury Auction Rooms.

THURSDAY, 21st November.

To Ironmongers and others.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, on THURSDAY, 21st November, at 11 o'clock precisely,
30 cwt. nails, assorted.
Terms at sale.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Jason, Stuart, master, from London.
Damaged Candles.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on THURSDAY, 21st November, at half-past 11 o'clock,
Ex Jason,
B&S 421-570.—39 boxes, each 25 packets, stearine candles
All more or less damaged by sea water.
Terms, cash.

Feast's Oilmen's Stores.
Pickles, Mustard, Jams, Sauces, Ketchup.
Ex Woolloomooloo.

THURSDAY, 21st November.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on THURSDAY, 21st November, at half-past 11 o'clock,
Without the slightest reserve,
An invoice of Feast's oilman's stores, viz.,
W in triangle,
61- 80—20 cases, each 4 dozen, ½-lb. mustard
116-118— 3 cases, each 3 dozen, assorted jams
81-95—15 cases, each 4 dozen, sauces
119-120— 2 cases, each 4 dozen, ketchup
96-115—20 cases, each 2 dozen, pint pickles.
Terms at sale.

On account of whom it may concern.

Damaged Mauritius Sugars.
Ex Shah Jehan, Adams, master, from Mauritius.

Extensive Sale by Auction, FRIDAY next,
At Messrs. Flower, Salting, and Co.'s Store, Circular Quay.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at Messrs. Flower, Salting, and Co.'s Stores, Circular Quay, on FRIDAY, 22nd November, at 11 o'clock,
On account of whom it may concern,
Ex Shah Jehan,

Mark.	Slightly damaged.	Much damaged.	Washed out.	Total.
D	2	48	87	137 bags
M	2	—	—	2 ditto
MM	—	3	8	11 ditto
TT	8	2	1	11 ditto
W	6	6	6	18 ditto
2 over E	4	5	12	21 ditto
A	69	49	16	134 ditto
H	37	14	48	99 ditto
B	—	1	12	13 ditto
I	15	9	7	31 ditto
K	—	8	4	12 ditto
RR	19	13	21	53 ditto
2	—	—	1	1 ditto
L	4	23	81	108 ditto.
KK	8	7	4	19 ditto
ZZ	—	2	1	3 ditto
C	43	—	21	64 ditto
6	5	1	9	15 ditto
4	52	49	24	125 ditto
3	—	14	41	55 ditto
V	10	7	62	79 ditto
OO over 2	32	—	8	40 ditto
YYY	4	—	8	12 ditto
N	117	19	16	152 ditto
T	19	13	16	48 ditto
GG	105	8	8	121 ditto
S	41	14	45	100 ditto
X	7	16	60	83 ditto
DD	44	1	6	51 ditto
II over 1	7	11	—	18 ditto
OO over 1	61	—	—	61 ditto
Y	16	—	—	16 ditto
LL	23	2	12	37 ditto
SS	4	1	—	5 ditto
R	9	3	14	26 ditto
W over 1	20	6	52	78 ditto
HH over 1	8	11	—	19 ditto
YY	13	—	—	13 ditto
PP	7	4	15	26 ditto
P	10	5	22	37 ditto
Z	136	160	139	435 ditto
EE	24	—	9	33 ditto
NN	50	—	—	50 ditto
BB	—	—	4	4 ditto
AA	12	4	14	30 ditto
II over 2	—	—	5	5 ditto
	1053	539	919	= 2511 bags.

Terms, cash.

Whiting.
☞ First lot to be offered.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on THURSDAY, 21st November, at half-past 11 o'clock,
Ex Josephine,
100 casks whiting (small casks).
Terms at sale.

Auction Sale of Groceries, Oilmen's Stores, Provisions, &c.

THURSDAY, 21st November.

To Grocers, Shippers, Storekeepers, Provision Dealers, and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on THURSDAY, 21st November, at half-past 11 o'clock,
Numerous parcels of groceries, oilmen's stores, &c.
Terms at sale.

Weekly Produce Sales, by Messrs. W. Dean and Co.

First Sale, THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

Wool, Tallow, Hides, Sheepskins, Horns, Bones, &c.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Produce Store, Circular Quay, on THURSDAY, 21st November, at half-past 2 o'clock,
Bales wool
Hides
Tallow
Sheepskins
Horns
Bones
Black oil, &c.
Terms at sale.

On account of whom it may concern.
Unreserved Sale of Groceries, Bottled Beers, &c., at Smith's Wharf, Miller's Point.

MONDAY, 25th November.

To Dealers, Grocers, and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at Smith's Wharf, Miller's Point, on MONDAY, 25th November, at 11 o'clock,
On account of whom it may concern,
A large quantity of groceries and bottled beer, sherry, hams, candles, figs, pickles, sugar, tea, flour, salt, biscuits, butter, tobacco, &c.
Full particulars will appear in future advertisements.

Marrion's Ale.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Tuisco, Jesson, master.
Ex Queen Mab, Harrison, master.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 309, George-street, THIS WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 12 o'clock,
Ex Tuisco,
TD&Co.—3 hogsheads Marrion's ale, 1781, 1846, 1858.
Ex Queen Mab,
TD&Co.—3 hogsheads ditto ditto, 1661, 1682, 1702.
Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice.
Groceries
Oilman's Stores
Candles
Fruits
Butter
Hams, &c., &c.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 309, George-street, on an early day,
Several parcels of the above.
Full particulars in a future issue.

Cottages and Land at Paddington.

T. W. BOWDEN is instructed by Mr. Nixon, to sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 423, George-street, on THURSDAY next, the 21st November, at 11 o'clock,
Two allotments of land, each having 38 feet to Paddington-street, by depths of 100 feet, with the cottages erected thereon, in one of which the proprietor resides, who will afford any further information that may be required.
☞ The situation is certainly one of the most pleasant and healthy in this highly-favoured suburb. The cottages are about equidistant from the Point Piper Road and Elizabeth-street, and near to the Independent chapel.
Title—freehold, and satisfactory.
Plan on view at the Mart.

Ten Acres of Land at Burwood, adjoining Dr. Bellamy's Property.

T. W. BOWDEN will sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 423, George-street, on THURSDAY next, the 21st November, at 11 o'clock,
10 acres of land at Burwood, near the station, bounded towards the east by Driver's Road 642½ links to Rhoding's land; on the north by the land bearing westerly 16 chains 60 links to Wilshire's grant; on the west by Wilshire's grant 702½ links; and towards the south by a line bearing easterly 16 chains and 60 links.
This fine block of land will be divided into lots of about four and six acres.
Terms at sale.

Cottage and Ground, Paddington-street, Paddington.

T. W. BOWDEN will sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 423, George-street, on THURSDAY next, the 21st November, at 11 o'clock,
An allotment of land, having 38 feet frontage to Paddington-street, with a depth of 100 feet, on which is erected a small cottage of three rooms. The land is bounded on the east by Mr. M'Intyre's land, and on the west by a lane running north and south, a little to the eastward of Mr. Nixon's property. It is tenanted by Mr. Yellett.
☞ This is decidedly the best part of Paddington for scenery, as it overlooks a large portion of the harbour, and that part of the coast lying between Manly Beach and Broken Bay.
Title satisfactory.
Terms at sale.

A FARM ON CABBAGE-TREE ISLAND, MANNING RIVER.

T. W. BOWDEN is instructed by the grantee to sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 423, George-street, on THURSDAY, 21st November, at 11 o'clock,
A small farm of 30 acres, situated on the left bank of Oyster Reach, Cabbage Tree Island, bounded on the south by the river, east by Mr. Grudie's land, west by Mr. Clune's, and on the north by the Government road.
This is a good selection of rich brush land.
Terms at sale.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from Edwin Rouse, Esq., to sell, at his Yards, Western Road, on THURSDAY next, the 21st November, at 12 o'clock,
180 head of prime fat cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.

Butchers and others.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from George Bowman, Esq., to sell at his Yards, Western Road, on THURSDAY next, the 21st November, at 12 o'clock,
50 head of fine store cattle, in one or more lots.

PITT and SULLIVAN have received instructions from Mr. John Healy to sell by auction, on WEDNESDAY, 20th instant, at Mr. John Fullagar's, at 12 o'clock,
80 head of prime fat cattle, in lots.

PITT and SULLIVAN have received instructions from W. Lewis, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, 20th instant, at Mr. John Fullagar's, at 12 o'clock,
180 head of really prime fat cattle, in lots.

PITT and SULLIVAN have received instructions from Mr. A. M'Kenzie, to sell by auction, THIS DAY, 20th instant, at Mr. John Fullagar's, at 12 o'clock,
122 head of really prime fat bullocks, in lots.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
LONG v. WILLIAM SHELLY AND JAMES SHELLY.
SAME v. SAME.
RILEY v. SAME.
BOWDEN v. SAME.
M'DONALD v. SAME.

ON SATURDAY, the 23rd day of November instant, at 12 o'clock noon, the SHERIFF will cause to be sold by public auction, on the premises—unless these executions be previously satisfied—
All the right, title, and interest of the above named defendants (other than the equity of redemption) of, in, and to all that piece or parcel of land containing forty (40) acres, more or less, adjoining the Wingecarribbee Estate and Sheppard's three hundred and sixty acres.
Also, the right, title, and interest of the said defendants of and in the lease for 99 years of one hundred and seventy (170) acres of land, more or less, situated on the Wingecarribbee Creek, and adjoining the above mentioned forty (40) acres.
Also, the right, title, and interest of the said defendants of and in a lot of horses now running on the above-named property.
THOMAS HATFIELD, sheriff's bailiff.
Berrima, November 14.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

Tuesday evening.

The amount of Customs duties paid to-day is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Brandy	£164	1	10
Gin	454	19	9
Liqueurs, cordials, or strong waters	14	11	7
Whisky	77	11	10
Rum	443	2	0
Perfumed spirits	8	4	1
Wine	33	14	0
Ale, porter, and beer (in bottle)	0	12	8
Tobacco and snuff	385	2	6
Cigars	38	5	0
Tea	460	15	0
Coffee and chicory	18	13	4
Sugar (unrefined)	318	6	0
Gold	7	2	6
Pilotage	14	14	0
Dues	1	5	0
Total	£2441	7	1

The Evangeline arrived to-day from San Francisco, with 11,250 bags of wheat and 1500 bags of oats.

Messrs. W. Dean and Co. offered for sale by auction yesterday the cargo of grain, ex Achilles, from San Francisco, which drew a large attendance, and prices were much firmer. Wheat realised 5s. 4½d. per bushel, barley 4s.; the balance was withdrawn for higher rates. Several large sales have been made by the same firm privately, fully equal to these rates.

By the Wonga Wonga we have papers from England, per Salsette, to the 26th September. The substance of the commercial news has been anticipated by our telegrams, and we now give full particulars. The money market is much easier, and the reduction of the rate of discount charged by the Bank of England has caused the English funds as well as our own securities to rule higher. From the *Home News* we extract the following.

We have the satisfaction to report a continued decline in the value of money. In our last we reported a fall from 6 to 4½ per cent., and we have now to advise a further reduction to 3½ per cent., the market closing very easy, good bills being done in the open market at ¼ per cent. below the bank rate.

Owing to the continued ease in the money market, business in the Stock Exchange has been very active, and the English funds in particular have materially advanced, though latterly there has been a tendency to reaction. Colonial Government Securities have shared in the general improvement. Closing prices will be found in our "Latest City Intelligence."

Since our issue of the 26th ultimo, great excitement has been occasioned in the Stock Exchange by the announcement that Mr. Augustus Cooper, one of the largest "jobbers" or dealers in Consols, with a million of stock open, was unable to meet his liabilities at the monthly settlement on the 10th instant. The announcement was immediately followed by the declaration as defaulters of seven other members of the Stock Exchange, minor dealers in Consols, whose embarrassments were caused by Mr. Cooper's failure. This gentleman's transactions have been on a most extensive scale, and directed principally to a fall, in face of a steadily advancing market. The rise established since the last monthly settlement being no less than 3 per cent., it is understood that his liabilities exceed £20,000. This is, therefore, the most disastrous event of the kind that has occurred in the Stock Exchange since the great panic in May, 1859. Wednesday, September 11th, was "pay day" on the monthly settlement in Consols and the India Five per Cents., and, to afford relief, the Stock Exchange Committee passed a resolution which substantially postponed until the 16th the settlement in cases where parties were inconvenienced by the failures. On that day the respite having expired, five more members were declared defaulters. A dividend of 5s. in the pound has been already distributed under the estate of Mr. Cooper.

In the foreign market considerable excitement has been caused by the announcement that a treaty is on the point of being arranged between England, France, and Spain, for active and immediate intervention in Mexico. In consequence of this announcement Mexican funds have experienced a rise of more than 2 per cent.

The quotation of gold at Paris is about 4 per mille premium, and the short exchange on London is 25·40 per £1 sterling. On comparing these rates with the English Mint price of £3 17s 10½d per ounce for standard gold, it appears that gold is about 5-10ths per cent. dearer in London than in Paris.

By advices from Hamburg, the price of gold is 429½ per mark, and the short exchange on London is 13·8½ per £1 sterling. Standard gold at the English Mint price is therefore about 6-10ths per cent. dearer in London than in Hamburg.

Consols closed yesterday at 93 to ⅛ for money and 93½ to ⅝ for the account. India Stock left off at 221 to 223; India Five per Cents., 103⅝ to ⅞; India Bonds, 9s to 13s premium, and Exchequer-bills, March, 1s discount to 2s premium; June, 3s to 8s premium.

The Board of Trade returns for the month of July show that the export trade has at length received a check so severe that the maintenance of railway traffic at its present range becomes rather surprising. The month's exports of home produce and manufactures were £10,094,260, being £2,428,438, or 20 per cent., less than in July, 1860, and £1,191,181, or 10 per cent., less than in 1859. The principal manufactures, such as cottons, linens, and woollens, exhibit the chief falling-off, the paralysis in the American trade not being compensated by any increased development in other directions. For the seven months the total exports are stated at £70,237,685, being about 4¼ millions or 5½ to 6 per cent. less than in each of the two previous years. As influencing the money market, it is interesting, however, to observe that the imports of grain and flour, though still large, were in July much below the average increase in the earlier months of the year. As regards cotton, the imports from America kept up, and there was a rise in the arrivals of East India descriptions from 84,088 cwt. in July, 1860, to 349,028 cwt. in July, 1861.

The subjoined reports from the principal manufacturing places show that the home trade is steadily but slowly recovering from the effects of last year's deficient harvest:—

At Manchester the market has undergone a progressive change for the better in some respects, but it cannot be said that the increase of firmness, or the larger business in any department has resulted in greater profit to the producer. In many cases the reverse will be the fact. The rise in the cotton market has again brought about an advance of prices here, but in a corresponding ratio, and it is with difficulty obtained where it is not quite nominal. The demand for all descriptions of yarn has been very cautious and limited, though evidently increasing toward the close of the week, but spinners have certainly found less difficulty in realising the prices they stood out for, comparing the hesitation of buyers this week with their previous indisposition to purchase at all. In amount of business the last day or two affords a very favourable contrast with the previous inaction, but the whole week's transactions will probably not sum up to anything very satisfactory.

At Bradford there is rather more doing in worsted yarns, and spinners are more active than they were. Several large firms in Halifax and Bradford have begun to run full time. There is comparative quietness in the piece department. Still there is a fair trade doing for home and continental account. The German houses are apparently waiting to see the results of the approaching Leipsic fair before entering into new operations. Rates may be quoted extremely firm, particularly for desirable goods. The comparatively high price of wool, coupled with the considerable advance which has taken place in cotton warps, precludes any abatement in the manufactured article.

At Rochdale the attendance of buyers in the flannel-market has not been very large, and the season of the year considered, the quantity of goods sold is below an average. Manufacturers, however, are moderately well employed, and prices are firm.

At Leeds there has been a good attendance of buyers in the cloth halls. The tone of the market is of a more cheerful character than for some time past, and a larger amount of business has been done.

At Leicester the hosiery trade in most branches continues in a satisfactory state, but there is not an average amount of business doing. Employment, however, is more general, and future prospects are encouraging. At Loughborough and Hinckley there is a little more doing.

At Nottingham in some departments of the lace trade there is a slight improvement. There is a general opinion that there will be a decided improvement shortly, and stocks are kept as low as practicable. In hosiery there is a fair amount of business doing for the home market, and a little also for export; business generally is assuming a more healthy tone. There are still a great number of lace and hosiery hands out of employ.

From Wolverhampton it is stated that in the iron trade there has not been much alteration since last week, but its prospects are brightening, and the regular orders from home consumers are sent in more freely.

Many of the leading houses in Sheffield report an improvement in various branches of the home trade of that town. Letter orders come to hand more freely, especially for cutlery. The orders, however are chiefly supplied out of stocks, so that work continues as scarce as ever; the amount of pauperism is rather increasing than diminishing. Moderate orders continue to be received from France and other parts of the Continent. Orders have been received by a few houses from India and China, but they are not large. The reports from Australia are less satisfactory. Rather more is doing for South America. The more active branches are the manufacture of crinoline steel, of engineers' and machinists' tools, the making of large castings, and the manufacture of railway springs, iron, and wire. The trade in railway materials is, however, falling off. Some of the silver and plating houses are busy, but the activity is partial. The cutlery trade, notwithstanding the slight home improvement, is still depressed, especially in the spring and razor branches, and the depression of the saw, file, and other older branches of trade is unmitigated. As a whole, trade here is very flat, and it is generally pronounced to be worse than for years past.

The accounts from Birmingham report no change of importance in the condition of trade, but the evidence of a steady and gradual improvement is fully apparent; in Birmingham itself there is more activity in all the staple trades; the metal rollers are doing more business, and at all the principal manufactories the men are working fuller time, and upon orders. The iron trade in this district is more healthy. There is an increasing demand for all the best brands of finished iron, not alone on account of home consumers, but of the foreign markets.

Bank shares are more enquired for, and have advanced considerably as compared with the prices ruling in August. The following are the latest quotations:—Bank of Australasia, 67; English Scottish and Australian Chartered Bank, 17¾; London Chartered Bank of Australia, 24½; new, 3½ premium; Bank of New South Wales, 36; Union Bank, 41; New South Wales Government Debentures, due in 1866, 99½ to 100½; ditto, due in 1871 to 1876, 99½ to 100½; ditto, due 1888 and upwards, 99 to 100.

Messrs. Stables, Straker, and Co., in their circular dated September 16th, report as follows:—

Our present report shows a considerable decline in the gross amount of exports to all ports. Our figures for the month of August-September amount to £726,759, against £891,572 in July-August, being a decrease of £164,813. There is a reduction in the number of clearances—being for the past month only 32, in place of 37 in the previous one; besides which the cargoes, especially those to Melbourne, are not of so valuable a character. During the corresponding period of 1860 we had 27 ships, whose declared values amounted (as per Circular No. 75) to £615,810, showing an increase in the present year of £110,949.

Melbourne and Geelong.—To these ports our values for past month are £373,951, against £573,378 in July-August—showing the very considerable reduction of £199,427. For corresponding period of 1860 our values were reported at £369,616—being an increase in favour of present year. This difference was, however, afterwards reversed by the appearance of about £17,000 worth of late entries. With the exception of plain cottons and woollens, where the proportionate reduction is not so great, we remark a very large falling off in the columns of our first page, the same in haberdashery, apparel, and wrought leather. In hardware and metals we have throughout (with the exception of pig iron and wire) a uniform and very important decrease. Of oils we have but little. Flint glass and earthenware have remained very close upon our last quotations. Of machinery, railway materials, and agricultural implements, we have values about proportionate to the number of ships; the latter, however, ought to be increased by the addition of a considerable entry, of which only the skeleton has been passed, and we have been unable to obtain the value. Gunpowder has gone freely. Of brandy, geneva, and British spirits we have very moderate supplies; as also of wines. There are some heavy shipments of rum, and of beer in glass; of beer in bulk the supply is small. Cheese, butter, and malt are in reasonable quantities. Bacon very slightly in excess of last month. Salt continues to be shipped heavily; while candles have receded to a more rational proportion. Nothing of importance has been done in deals, excepting the large quantity in the L. L. Sturges. The Golden Horn took £2405 worth of heavy guns, with shot and shells.

Sydney.—We have to report a small increase in the shipments to this port, our figures being August-September, £224,929, against £221,713, July-August—being an increase of £3206. In piece goods we have alternating increases and decreases, but not to any great extent. Millinery and haberdashery both show larger amounts, also wrought leather; while in apparel we have a small decrease. In hardware, though having heavy amounts, we are below our return of previous month; but in bar iron, galvanised iron, and sheet lead we have a heavy increase. Oils are also on the increase. In spirits we have to report moderate quantities of brandy, geneva and British spirits, and heavy shipments of rum, and both white and red wines. Beer in bulk and glass, is rather easy. In provisions of every description we have (as last month) a very small report to make. Only two shipments of malt have been made, and these not heavy. Salt is going very largely. Candles are on the decline. A little more has been doing in dried fruits, and soda and other alkalis are somewhat on the increase.

Adelaide.—The total shipments to this port amount to £71,622, against £70,563 in July-August—being an increase of £1059.

To Hobart Town and Launceston we have two ships, with cargoes declared at £36,227. A considerable number of late entries will doubtless be passed for the Dunorlan, which will appear, as usual, in the supplement.

The *Home News* gives the following report of the produce market:—

Hides.—There has been rather a better demand lately, and for all good and useful sorts very full prices to occasionally ¼d per lb. advance has been paid. At sale 508 bales, ex Anglesea, first heavy, sold at 4¼d; first light, 4d. 326, ex Swiftsure, heavy, out, 4¼d. 902, ex Granite City, first heavy, 4¼d; seconds 4d; first light, 3½d to 4¼d; seconds, 3½d to 4d; thirds, 2¾d to 2¾d. 302, ex Oliver Cromwell, first heavy, 4¼d. 202, ex John Bunyan, sold, 3¾d to 4¼d.

Leather.—Australian is rather lower in price, but a good quantity offered has met with buyers. The sales this month comprise 155 sides, ex Agincourt, firsts at 9d; mixed at 6½d. 870, ex Sussex, sold, best sides, 8¼d; middlings, 11d; seconds and thirds, 6d; stained, 7d; shoulders and bellies, 4¾d.

Bark.—A further decline of 5s to 10s per ton has taken place in mimosa, but more doing at the reduction. The public sales have offered the following parcels—viz., 165 bags ex Norfolk, out, ground, £8. 212 bags, ex Verulam, out, wet and loose, sold at 80s to 85s; chopped, £6 15s.

Skins.—At sale 485 Kangaroo, ex Agincourt, sold; mixed large and small, 9s; wet, 18s 6d, and dry damaged 6s. Australian sheep have been in large supply, and the public sales have gone off well at full prices.

Tallow.—The market greatly improved, owing to speculative purchases; a large business was done in old Y.C. and sorts, and prices have advanced fully 1s to 1s 6d. Latterly sorts being pressed, prices have again given way, and the market closes quiet at 46s 9d to 47s for spot and to the end of the year, 45s to 45s 6d for old, and 47s to 48s for the spring. The stock is now 38,390 casks against 41,984 casks of last year. Of Australian, the following parcels have been offered and nearly all sold, viz.:—171 casks, ex Tiptree, WD, 44s to 44s 3d; SD, 44s to 44s 3d; HO, 43s 9d to 44s; IN, 44s. 9 casks, ex Swiftsure, RG, 37s 9d. 24, ex British Trident, WB, 45s 6d to 45s 9d. 78, ex Agincourt, Jackson, 44s 6d to 47s 3d; low, 41s. 171 casks, ex Sussex, D in diamond M, 49s; T in diamond ST, 42s to 45s 9d; X in diamond, 45s 6d to 48s; TM, 42s 3d to 42s 6d; one lot, 47s; D, 45s; D in diamond, 43s 6d to 45s 6d.

Oils.—Linseed has been in much better demand both on the spot and for forward delivery, and the price is now 34s 6d here and at Hull. Rape is better. Cocoanut is more in demand, Cod, 46s 6d to 47s; and fish, 46s to 46s 6d. Of Sydney, 106 casks, ex Granite City, sold, mark H, 40s 6d to 42s 3d. 29 casks, ex British Trident, mark P in diamond A, 37s to 38s 6d. 215 casks, ex Laurence Brown, 42s to 43s 6d; low, 38s to 39s 3d; and pumpings, 33s to 37s 6d. Palm is dearer. Olive in better request and rather higher. Sperm is dull and rather easier. 7 casks, ex Sussex, sold at £92 5s. 67 casks from New York, taken in at £92 10s to £93; and light pressed, £88. Southern is quiet. 58 casks from New York, taken in, double compass, £36; single, £35; and nick, £32 16s to £34. Cod and seal both easier.

From California we have papers to the 21st of September. The steamer Bulletin gives the following report of the markets:—

An active export demand for wheat, barley, and oats has existed at prices indicating increased confidence. Flour is also wanted for shipment abroad, both extra and superfine, but prices offered are generally so far below the ideas of millers, that sales are restricted. Exporters offer 4 dollars 75 cents to 5 dollars for extra; 4 dollars 25 cents to 4 dollars 50 cents for superfine—the latter rate paid for parcels destined to Mexico.

The arrivals of wheat from the interior have been on a very liberal scale; a considerable portion sold under previous contract, to arrive at 1 dollar 50 cents for round parcels of choice quality. We note at the close, more competition than heretofore among export buyers, the result of which is, increased rates paid for best samples. We are cognizant of contracts effected for round lots of extra choice, to arrive, at 1 dollar 55 cents. Some large receivers are storing in preference to selling, at even current rates.

Millers pay 1 dollar 52½ cents to 1 dollar 55 cents best samples strong red wheat for the manufacture of extra baker's flour. Ordinary to good milling wheat is saleable within the range of 1 dollar 25 cents to 1 dollar 45 cents, to the extent of all received.

There are indications of an increased export demand for our best brans of extra flour for English and Australian account, in preference to the ordinary brands of superfine heretofore sent forward. Mexico, on the other hand, has become a large purchaser of superfine grades, now ranging at 4 dollars 50 cents to 4 dollars 75 cents.

Barley receipts of choice quality fall short of the export requirement. The ruling price paid by exporters is 85 cents to 87½ cents, though in a few instances 90 cents has been realised for extra samples. Distillers and others find no trouble in securing all the ordinary descriptions at 80 cents to 82½ cents per 100 lbs.

THE LATE FIRE INSURANCE CASE.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,—Be kind enough to correct a mis-statement which occurs in your Saturday's issue, in the report of the case Fitch v. the London and Liverpool Fire and Life Insurance Company.

The error I refer to is the following:—

Referring to the statement of my loss which I sent in, you say, "He also forwarded such invoices as (he said) had been saved." It fully appeared in evidence that no invoices at all were saved, but that all books of accounts, papers, and invoices had been destroyed by the fire. A letter from the agents of the companies, dated the 23rd January, requested me to forward *duplicates* of invoices; these I had to obtain from various merchants in Sydney and Melbourne, and the time consumed in writing to the latter place and receiving supplies, caused the delay in complying with the request of the above-mentioned letter of *January 23rd*.

By inserting this you will oblige,

Yours, obediently,
JOHN FITCH.

Sydney, November 18.

The Metropolitan Railway is fast eating its way into the heart of the city. From the Great Western line at Paddington to the Yorkshire Stingo the line is completed. At this point it commences to burrow under the Marylebone Road, better known as the New Road. Between the Stingo Tavern and Marylebone Church, the works are in a very forward state, and from the church to Hartley-street the tunnel is perfectly finished. Between Portland Road and Euston-square navvies swarm like bees in a hive, and thence to King's Cross the permanent archway is nearly complete. At King's Cross the line runs into the valley of the Fleet. On this section there has been a large quantity of house property taken down.

On 19th September Prince Alfred left Balmoral for Liverpool, *en route* to rejoin his ship, the St. George, at Halifax. He arrived at Liverpool on the morning of Friday, the 20th, and was the guest of the Mayor of Liverpool throughout the day. His Royal Highness had a cruise on the Mersey, and he also inspected the school frigate Conway, and the reformatory hulk Akbar. The weather was very fine, and the Prince was cheered by immense crowds whenever he made himself visible. On Saturday he embarked on board the Cunard screw steamer Niagara for Halifax, amid the enthusiastic applause of the crowd. The Niagara arrived in Queenstown Harbour on Sunday about 1 p.m., and while she was waiting for her mails, the Prince accepted the invitation of Commodore Yelverton to sail round the harbour in the yacht Argus. On his return to the Niagara, it was found that the large number of passengers going out from Queenstown, consisting almost altogether of those who were to have gone by the Great Eastern, filled the ship to her utmost capacity; and the Prince, desirous of affording as much accommodation as possible, expressed a desire that some of the extensive accommodation allotted to his own use should be devoted to that of the passengers. This announcement created much satisfaction on board.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the late Mr. GEORGE PAWLEY are respectfully invited to attend his funeral THIS (Wednesday) MORNING, at ten o'clock. The procession will move from his late residence, Bourke-street, at the above hour precisely. C. KINSELA and SON, undertakers, Sussex-street South, and South Head Road.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the late HENRY HORATIO FITZWILLIAM, are invited to attend his Funeral. To move from his late residence, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo Bay, THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock. THOMAS HILL, undertaker.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. ROBERT THOS. CARTER are invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved daughter, Julia Mary; to move from his residence, No. 26, William-street, THIS (Wednesday) morning, at 8 o'clock precisely. THOMAS HILL, undertaker, King and Riley streets.

MORETON BAY TRAMWAY COMPANY.—The Board of Directors are prepared to receive TENDERS for the construction of the first portion of the line from Ipswich to the foot of the Little Liverpool Range—say 22 miles of tramway, including bridges, stations, and all works incidental thereto. Persons desirous of tendering will please to forward their names and addresses to the undersigned, Tramway Offices, Brisbane, Queensland, in order that copies of the plans, sections, specifications, and conditions may be supplied to them.
WILLIAM CORTI, General Manager.
Tramway Offices, Brisbane, 13th November.

TOLL GATES SOUTH HEAD ROADS.—The Commissioners of the South Head Roads Trust beg to give notice that they will receive tenders for the dues arising from their Toll Gates for the ensuing year.

Tenders are to be sealed, marked "Tenders for Toll Gates," and addressed to the undersigned, who will give any information that may be required on the subject. The tenders will be received up to noon on MONDAY, the 2nd December next, but the Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept any tender.
GERARD PHILLIPS, secretary, Waterloo Warehouse George-street.
November 7.

RANDWICK and WAVERLEY TOLL-GATES.—TENDERS for leasing the Randwick and Waverley TOLL-GATES for the year 1862, will be received until the 10th December. Persons desirous of tendering for one or both of these gates, can receive further information on application to the Secretary, 292, Pitt-street, to whom tenders are to be addressed. Separate tenders will be required for each gate, and two sureties to enter into a bond for the due performance of the conditions of the lease.
By order of the Commissioners of the Randwick and Coogee Road Trust
J. HINWOOD, secretary.

REDFERN MUNICIPALITY.—Tenders will be received at this Office until noon, on FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, from persons willing to discharge the duties of Council Clerk. For further particulars apply at the Council Chambers.
MICHAEL WILLIAMSON, Chairman.
Municipal Council Chambers, Redfern, 16th November, 1861.

TENDERS FOR TOLLS OF THE PYRMONT BRIDGE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that TENDERS will be received, up to 12 o'clock on MONDAY, the 9th December next, from persons willing to Rent the Tolls to be collected for twelve months, from the 1st day of January, 1862, at the Pyrmont Bridge, Darling Harbour, and the Blackwattle Bridge, near the Glebe.

Security by bond for the monthly payment of the amount will be required.

Particulars of the conditions, and a scale of tolls to be received, can be inspected at this Office.
By order of the Board,
THOMAS SMITH, secretary.
Pyrmont Bridge Company's Office, 20th November.

TO ROADMAKERS and CONTRACTORS.—The Commissioners of the South Head Roads Trust require certain cuttings and other works, performed on the Old South Head Road. Plans and specifications can be seen at the Office of Mr. C. E. LANGLEY, surveyor, Criterion Chambers, King-street, who will also give any further information on the subject.

Tenders are invited for the whole, or portions of the above works, which are to be sealed, marked "Tenders for Works," and addressed to the undersigned, and will be received up to noon, on MONDAY, the 2nd December, 1861.
By order of the Commissioners,
GERARD PHILLIPS, secretary.
Waterloo Warehouse, George-street.

TENDERS are required for the erection of a RANGE of WORKSHOPS. Carpenter's and brick work can be taken separately or together.

Tenders to be given in on SATURDAY next.

The proprietor will not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Plans and specification to be seen at F. ANDREAS', Brickfield-hill.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF THE LATE JOHN H. GRINSELL, OF RICHMOND.—OFFERS will be received, either together or separately, by the undersigned until the 30th day of November, 1861, and laid before a meeting of creditors for their decision, for—

1st.—Land, house, store and premises in the above estate.

2nd.—Stock-in trade, exclusive of furniture, with horse, cart, harness, &c.

Terms.—Either the whole in cash, or
½ in cash
¼ approved bill at three months
And ¼ ditto at six months.

The stock consists of the usual assortment of goods kept by a general country store doing a good business, a stock list of which can be inspected at the office of, and all information given by, ROBERT H. SEMPILL, 50, Wynyard-square, Sydney.

NOTICE.—WINDSOR ROAD TRUST.—The Commissioners of this Road Trust will, on TUESDAY, the 10th December next, at noon precisely, cause the tolls to be collected during the year, commencing on the 1st day of January next, at the toll-gate at the Fitzroy Bridge, Windsor, to be LET by public auction, at the Court-house, Windsor.

The lessee and two responsible persons (to be approved of by the Commissioners) will be required to enter into a bond (in double the amount of the rent), and, if thought necessary, a warrant of attorney, for the due observance and performance of all the conditions of the lease and punctual payment of the rent, by equal monthly instalments, within seven days from the commencement of each month. The upset price of the tolls will be £200.

All further necessary information will be furnished on application to the undersigned, at his office, George-street, Windsor.
WILLIAM WALKER.
Windsor, November 18th.

TENDERS REQUIRED for flagging five houses in Woolloomooloo-street for Mrs. Simmons. JOSEPH SIMMONS, jun., 1, Premier-terrace, William-street.

TENDERS will be received until the 30th November for the repair of the road from the Pennant Hills Road to the Post Office. Any information required will be furnished by the undersigned, to whom tenders are to be addressed. GEORGE SPURWAY, sen., Pennant Hills.

TENDERS requested, for SINKING a WELL, at the Asylum for Destitute Children, at Randwick. Address to the undersigned, on or before Tuesday, 19th, where a specification can be seen. S. HEBBLEWHITE, 292 Pitt-street.

TENDERS WANTED for the erection of a shop in George-street. Plans and specifications can be seen at JOSEPH BAYLISS', 483, George-street.

TO QUARRYMEN and others.—Wanted, TENDERS for clearing a piece of land in Clarence-street.
W. E. KEMP, architect.
Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street.

THE FOLLOWING CHEQUES, having been STOLEN from the Northern Mail, on SUNDAY, October 27th, 1861, belonging to John Sullivan, innkeeper, Ashford, Frazer's Creek:—

One drawn by W. McDougal, on the Commercial Bank, Sydney, in favour of Mr. Sullivan, and dated October 19th, 1861, for £52 3s. 5d.

One drawn by W. Macdougal, on the Commercial Bank, Sydney, pay Whip, £1 10s., October 19th, 1861.

One drawn by W. Macdougal, on the Commercial Bank, Sydney, in favour of Belan, dated August 28th, 1861, for £4 10s.

One drawn by W. Macdougal, on the Commercial Bank, Sydney, in favour of Mr. Sullivan, dated October 19th, 1861, for £22.

One drawn by John Sullivan, on the Australian Joint Stock Bank, Sydney, in favour of Mr. Jacques, dated 23rd October, 1861, for £7 12s.

One drawn by John Sullivan, on the Australian Joint Stock Bank, Sydney, in favour of Mrs. Cobcroft, for £1.

Any one taking the said cheques after date of advertisement, will be at the loss of the same, as they are STOPPED at the Banks.
JOHN SULLIVAN, innkeeper, Ashford, Frazer's Creek.

THE FOLLOWING CHEQUE having been STOLEN from the Northern Mail, on Sunday, the 27th ultimo, payment thereof has been stopped at the Banks, and the public are hereby cautioned not to negotiate the same:—

No. 6004, by George P. Bowman, on Australian Joint Stock Bank, Maitland, in favour of Mr. J. Leslie, dated October 1st, 1861. £32 19s. 6d.

£10 REWARD.—LOST or STOLEN, on the evening of the 17th instant, at or near the Railway Station, a KANGAROO DOG, colour black, with few white marks; had on a curb chain and plate, with undersigned name engraved. The above reward will be paid on conviction of the offenders, if stolen; or £1 on delivery, if strayed. J. K. CLEEVE, jun., 24, Charlotte-place.

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.—LOST, on Saturday, 16th instant, from Chippendale, a Roan MARE, branded 190, off shoulder, one fore and hind fetlock white. BENJAMIN MORRIS.

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.—LOST, on Sunday evening, on the Point Piper Road, near Edmonds' Hotel, a GOLD BROOCH with bunch of grapes and leaf. Mr. H. EDMONDS, hotel, Double Bay.

LOST.—Left in the cloak-room, Masonic Hall, on Monday evening last, a lady's green SILK UMBRELLA, initials scratched on handle. Any one returning the same will be rewarded. FRANK H. ROBBERDS, No. 4, O'Connell-street.

LOST, a CANARY. Any person bringing it to Mr. BRADSHAW, 119, Palmer-street, will be rewarded.

FOUND, a PURSE. The owner can have it by giving the description, and paying the advertisement. DANIEL M'GLINCHY, baker, North Shore.

NOTICE.—STOLEN or STRAYED, from Wilberforce Common, in July last, a Dark Brown MARE, black points, is blind, about 15½ hands high, of the draught breed, branded TW on the near shoulder, and TI on the ribs near side. £5 reward will be paid on recovery of the mare and conviction of the thief; or £2, if strayed, on delivery to the undersigned. THOMAS WOOLFORD.
Wilberforce, 15th November.

NOTICE.—My Wife, MARY M'LOUGHLIN (maiden name Mary Pike), having left her home without provocation, I will not be responsible for debts she may contract. JOHN M'LAUGHLIN.

ACHILLES.—The person who received a PARCEL in MISTAKE, on board the Achilles, will please return it immediately to the owners. PERRY, BROTHERS, King-street.

THE SYDNEY MAIL.—Circulation—5600 Copies. Advertisements received up to 8 p.m., TOMORROW, at the Publishing Office, Hunter-street.

A CARD.—The Misses AMNER and NAIRN, Dress and Mantle Makers, 183, Elizabeth-street.

AUSTRALASIAN FREEMASONS' HALL HOTEL, 191, York-street, Sydney, ALFRED BRADFORD, proprietor. First-class accommodation for Gentlemen. Private families will at this Hotel find the comforts of a home.

CURRENCY LASS HOTEL DINING AND LUNCHEON ROOMS, Pitt and Hunter streets.—Daily Bill of Fare:—Soups, Poultry, Sucking-pig, Fish, hot and cold Joints, Made Dishes, pastry, cheese, salad, &c.

DR. BERNCASTLE, Surgeon and Oculist; at home from 9 to 11, 2 to 3, 6 to 8. 229, Macquarie-street.

E. DEEPER, Haircutter and Perfumer, 302, George-street, north of Hunter-street.

GERMAN and FRENCH in eight lessons, by J. X., Herald Office.

MRS. ROSS, Dress and Mantle Maker, 90, Palmer-street, Woolloomooloo, Sydney.

MADAME and MADEMOISELLE NAEGUELI'S Morning CLASSES for Young Ladies. Boarders can be received. 69, Elizabeth-street North.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL, for young Gentlemen, from 5 to 10 years of age. 47, Macleay-street.

MR. A. EMANUEL, Teacher of the Pianoforte and Singing. Established 1840. JOHNSON and CO., 233, Pitt-street.

MESSRS. FARMER and PAINTER have made, for the convenience of customers, an ENTRANCE to their premises from George-street, by the gateway, No. 448, nearest to Market-street, which is now available to the public desirous of entering or leaving their premises from or to George-street.

SAMUEL SYMONDS, Wholesale and Retail Woollen Warehouseman, corner of York and Barrack streets, Sydney.

SMITH'S Haircutting Saloon, next to the Victoria Theatre, 247, Pitt-street.

TRANSFERS OF PUBLICANS' LICENSES.—Intending Publicans are reminded—applications lodged by MONDAY next. Mr. DELOHERY is preparing applications and lists for police office. Call at his office, Park-street.

W. WILLINGTON is making a SHIPMENT of PARCELS to Pickford and Co., per Wave of Life, for the United Kingdom, New York, and the Continent of Europe. Small parcels, 1s. 148, Prince-street, Sydney.

W. T. GRIFFITHS, Practical Watchmaker and Jeweller, No. 265, Pitt-street.

MORTGAGE.—£1000 TO LEND, on city or suburban security. ALEXANDER DICK, 267, George-st.

MONEY.—TO LEND ON MORTGAGE of City and Suburban Freehold Property. For terms apply to ROBERT THOMSON, secretary, Australian Mutual Provident Society, Hunter-street, Sydney August 9.

201, CASTLEREAGH-ST.—Mr. BANKS, Tuner and Repairer; 20 years' experience in London.

KALKBRENNER'S Hand Guides, Music Stools, Sconces, &c., 201, Castlereagh-street. Mr. BANKS, importer.

HOPKINSON'S Patent Bichord Grand Pianoforte, unquestionably the finest Bichord ever imported.

HOPKINSON'S Boudoir Cottages (trichord trebles), in elegant rosewood and walnut, ex Annie Archbell.

201, CASTLEREAGH-STREET.—Pianofortes Tuned, Repaired, Silked, Polished, and Removed, &c., in town or country.

SYDNEY MUSIC HALL.—Pianofortes, by Broadwood, Collard, Kirkman, Cadby, Murphy, &c.; also, first-class Pianos, a little used, at reduced prices.
Harmoniums, by Alexandre and Evans, from 1 stop upwards, for drawing-room and church purposes.
To Volunteer Bands.—Musical instruments, of every description, manufactured by Boosey and Sons.
Concertinas.—Wheatstone and Case's celebrated instruments. Also, Anglo-German ditto.
Ex Annie Archbell.—New Music. Songs, pianoforte arrangements, operas complete, with and without words, &c., &c.
Just published (second edition), "The Star of Love" Waltzes, on favourite themes, from "Lurline;" composed by Alfred Anderson, R.A.
On arrival of the Mail, a list of New Music will be published.
J. H. ANDERSON, 360, George-street, nearly opposite Wynyard-street.

PIANOFORTES by Broadwood, Collard, Murphy, Frood, Chappell, Cadby, &c., for SALE, hire, or by easy mode of purchase.
HARMONIUMS by Alexandre and Evans. An illustrated list forwarded on application.
MILITARY INSTRUMENTS from Boosey and Sons', and Distin's, in the greatest variety.
OPERAS—English and Italian, as performed by the Bianchi company.
NEW MUSIC.—A list will be published on the arrival of the mail.
POPULAR ARRANGEMENTS, as pieces, Songs and Dance Music, always on hand.
MOSS, Hunter-street.

THE LADIES' POLKA, by Miss Julia Simmons, just published. L. MOSS, Hunter-street.

PIANOS and Harmoniums for Sale and Hire, with option of purchase. W. H. PALING, 83, Wynyard-sq.

BROADWOOD and SON'S PIANOFORTES.—Just landed, ex Walter Hood, a choice shipment. Also, instruments by Collard and Collard and other makers, ex recent arrivals. HURFORD and CO., pianoforte makers, Castlereagh-street.

CHEAP PIANOS.—Excellent Square, by Tomkinson, price thirteen guineas; Upright, by Wornum, price fifteen, both in good order and excellent tone. PECK, 387, George-street, opposite the Royal.

IN THE PRESS, and will be published early in December, price one shilling, MOORE'S AUSTRALIAN ALMANAC and HAND-BOOK, for 1862 (eleventh year of publication).

Parties wishing to avail themselves of the advantage of advertising their business, &c., in this exceedingly popular and useful publication—having now obtained a circulation far in excess of any almanac or newspaper published in the Australian colonies—will please send their orders at once, to prevent disappointment, to either the publisher, J. J. Moore, George-street, opposite St. Andrew's Cathedral; or to the printer, Mr. F. Cunninghame, Pitt-street, Sydney.

Terms for Advertising—

	£	s.	d.
For one page	1	5	0
For half page	0	15	0
Under half page	0	10	0

WHICH WINS?—A Tale of Life's Impulses. By Ariel. Continued weekly in the Sydney Mail.

THEODOSIA ERNEST, Part VI. now ready. To be had everywhere.

THE NEW LAND ACTS AND REGULATIONS, in pamphlet form, can be obtained at the Government Printing Office, Phillip-street; and at S. GOOLD'S, corner of Pitt and King streets. Price, 1s. 6d.; by post, 1s. 9d.

1862.—LETTS' DIARIES, a general assortment, at F. MADER'S, 269, George-street.

LETTS' DIARIES for 1862, various sizes. SANDS and KENNY, 392, George-street.

CHILDREN'S BOOKS.—At READING and WELLBANK'S, 92, Market-street, near Castlereagh-street.

ILLUSTRATED NEWS, Times, Punch, and Fashions, per Mail steamer, at MOFFITT'S.

J. EXTON is in receipt of first-class ANGOLAS and TWEEDS, for summer wear, which are now being made up at very moderate rates. Tailor and draper, 15, Hunter-street.

SUMMER HATS.—Just landed, a few cases of patent ventilated palm leaf hats, the only gentlemanly hat hitherto introduced suitable for the hot weather. To be had only at B. MOUNTCASTLE'S, 219, George-street, and 64, Market-street. Every description of hat on hand, or made to order.

NEW MILLINERY GOODS, now landing, ex Josephine.—WEBB and CO. will open, THIS DAY, a choice assortment of new goods, just arrived, comprising all the latest novelties in ladies' and children's hats, millinery, and fancy straw bonnets, feathers, flowers, &c. WEBB and CO., 261, Pitt-street.

HATS.—Picnic and Garden Hats; a large assortment always on hand. WEBB and CO., 261, Pitt-st.

BRIDAL and Mourning Bonnets constantly on hand. WEBB and CO., 261, Pitt-street.

LEA'S WASHING MACHINE and Mangle Manufactory, 70, York-street.

OYSTERS, Fresh or Stewed, at the Temperance House, Manly Beach, 1s. per plate.

ICE CREAMS ready from 11 o'clock daily. T. W. FOSTER, 400, George-street.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The Blood.—None can be healthy unless this vital fluid is kept pure. This wonderful medicine eradicates all noxious particles of matter, acting directly on the liver, kidney, and bowels. Sold by all druggists, and 244, Strand, London.

MORISON'S PILLS and OINTMENT.—In all cases of ill health these well-known and highly-prized remedies should be tried, even after the failure of all other medicines. Morison's Pills and Ointment will be found both safe and efficient curatives in all diseases affecting the throat, chest, liver, stomach, bowels, and kidneys. For the cure of gout, rheumatism, and dropsy, they have attained a fame unequalled in the history of medicine. The pills strengthen the system by thoroughly purifying the blood; the ointment extinguishes inflammation and allays pain. Prepared at the British College of Health, Euston Road, London; and sold by all medicine-vendors in the world.

ASHDOWN and CO.'S GREAT CLEARING-OUT SALE, Previous to the ERECTION, in January next, of NEW and ENLARGED PREMISES, on the site of those now occupied.

An opportunity is offered to the public of purchasing goods of superior quality, at extremely low prices.

BATHS.
Pillar shower baths, complete, from £5 10s.
Hand ditto, from 3s. 6d.
Sponge ditto, from 18s.
Hip and sitz ditto, from 25s.
Slipper ditto, from 40s.
Children's ditto, from 10s. 6d.
Foot ditto, from 6s. 6d.
Toilet sets, from 25s.
Portable washstands, from 25s.
Best Turkey sponge, 1s. 9d. per ounce. Also,
Lyons' sausage machines, No. 2, 30s.; No. 3, 45s.; No. 5, 75s.

ENAMELLED WARE.
Consisting of
Saucepans, stewpans, preserving-pans
Spittoons, &c.
Fenders, of various kinds
Copper coal scuttles, from 25s. each, &c.

PLATED GOODS,
From Elkington's, J. Dixon and Sons, and other best Sheffield Manufacturers.

An opportunity is now presented to the public of selecting and purchasing, from the largest collection in the colony, platedware of the best description, and most elegant designs, and for which this establishment has, for so many years, been celebrated.

Consisting of
Epergnes
Candelabra
Dish covers
Side dishes
Tea and coffee services
Salvers
Liqueur, egg, and cruet stands
Pillar candlesticks, with and without shades
Chamber ditto, ditto ditto
Piano ditto
Snuffers and trays
Toast racks
Butter coolers
Spoons, forks, &c.
At and under cost price.

GUNS,
PISTOLS,
AMMUNITION,
SPORTING TACKLE, &c., &c.
Prince's breech-loading rifles, reduced to £11 (a few only remaining)
Colt's revolvers, in cases, complete, £7 10s.
Webley's ditto ditto, £7
Double-barrel guns, a large assortment, in cases, complete, from £1 15s.
Hall's FF sporting powder at 1s. per lb.
Hall's FFF ditto ditto ditto at 1s. 6d. ditto
Hall's rifle and glass ditto, at 3s. 6d. ditto
Wire cartridges, assorted numbers, 1s. per dozen
Shot, assorted, at 8s. per bag.
Together with
Dixon's sporting tackle, comprising—
Shot and powder flasks, pouches, belts
Spirit flasks, &c., &c., at greatly reduced prices.

TO BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, JOINERS, and Others.
ASHDOWN and CO. are now selling—
TOOLS (Ward's and Sorby's).
Sets CS chisels, handled, ⅛ to 1½ inch, at 9s.
Ditto ditto, ditto, ⅛ to 1½ inch, at 12s.
Ditto ditto, ditto, ⅛ to 2 inch, at 15s.
Ditto gouges, handled, ⅛ to 1 inch, at 9s.
Ditto socket chisels, handled, ⅛ to 1½ inch, at 16s.
Ditto mortice chisels, handled, to 5-8 inch, at 16s.

PLANES.
Smoothing, 3s. 6d.; jack, 4s.; trying, 5s. 6d.
Moulding plates, in great variety, at very reduced prices.

FILES.
A very large assortment, at very reduced prices.

SCREWS.
Iron and brass, at very reduced prices.

SAWS.
Hand
Pit
Crosscut, at very reduced prices.
ASHDOWN and CO., Ironmongers, George and King streets, Sydney.

ON SALE, by the undersigned, ex Keystone, the following descriptions of tobacco:—
Gold leaf chewing tobacco, cherry red; 25 cases, each 3 half-boxes lb. lumps, each 25 lbs. =75 net
Dingo chewing tobacco—40 cases ¼ lb. lumps, each case 8 boxes of 20 lbs. each=160 lbs. each case; 20 cases 10's lumps, each case 6 boxes of 25 lbs. each=150 lbs. each case; 40 ½-boxes 10's each weighing about 110 lbs.
Native Companion gold leaf chewing tobacco,—20 cases lb. lumps, each case 2 ½-boxes, containing about 95 lbs. each=190 lbs. per case.
FLOWER, SALTING, and CO., 31, Hunter-street.

NEW SOUTH WALES WINES.—Purchases in any quantities, by G. S. LEATHES and CO., 1, Wynyard-street, Sydney.

BOOTS and SHOES, as cheap at Clapham House as anywhere in Sydney.

GUNPOWDER.—Curtis and Harvey's, highly recommended, No. 6, coarse grain, for SALE. CHALLENER, gunmaker, King-street.

BREECH-LOADING CARBINES, Calisher and Terry's patent, for SALE; and Ammunition. CHALLENER, gunmaker, King-street.

PORTLAND CEMENT and DRAIN PIPES for SALE. T. COWLISHAW, No. 1, King-street, Commercial Wharf.

SCRAP IRON WANTED.—Apply to Captain HADDEN, on board the ship LOCHIEL, at Smith's Wharf, Miller's Point; or to FLOWER, SALTING, and CO., agents, 31, Hunter-street.

MUNTZ Yellow Metal, 16 to 24 ounce.—GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

OATS.—Tasmanian Seed and Feed Oats; Liverpool Salt, 3-bushel Bags. W. WRIGHT, Druitt-street.

BUTCHERS. BUTCHERS. BUTCHERS.—Fine WETHERS arrived from Collaroy, and for SALE in small lots. Apply to GRIFFITHS, FANNING, and CO., Spring-street.

TO SELL.—One hundred prime tierces of winter-cured BEEF. Apply to THOMAS QUINLAN, No. 7, York-street Market.

FOR SALE, that pretty BRICK COTTAGE, next to St. John's, Darlinghurst. Must be sold.

FOR SALE, a Two-wheel Family SOCIABLE (new), and a first-class English DOGCART (new); also, Spring Carts. E. M'CARTY, coach builder, Liverpool-street West.

FOR SALE, a first-class Journey COB; also, a nearly new SOCIABLE and HARNESS. To be seen at WOOD'S Livery Stables, William-street.

WANTED to SELL, a well-built detached COTTAGE of five rooms and kitchen, garden front and rear, good water; terms, easy. Apply to Mr. HUDSON, Post-office, Cook's River Road.

£50 CASH.—To be DISPOSED OF—the present proprietor leaving the colony—a first-rate manufacturing BUSINESS, doing a lucrative and profitable trade. Apply to F. BRADLEY, auctioneer, Pitt-st.

GARDEN, LAND, and COTTAGE for SALE. 8 acres of land, securely fenced and cultivated. 3 room cottage and stable, 2¼ miles from the Post Office. Price one hundred pounds per acre. WALTER BEAMES, Austinham.

COUNTRY STORE, in Queensland, for SALE, on liberal terms, in consequence of the death of the late proprietor. For particulars apply A. B., Box 277, Post Office.

A HOUSE and SHOP to LET, corner Erskine and Kent streets, suitable for any business. J. FITZPATRICK.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED BEDROOM to LET, with Board, suitable for a lady and gentleman; also Apartments for Single Gentlemen. For cards apply to Mr. CLARKE, bookseller, George-street.

A DRAWING-ROOM and Bedrooms vacant. Sion House, Myles-buildings, Cumberland-street North.

A SITTING, with one or two Bed Rooms, comfortably furnished, with or without attendance. 423, Pitt-st.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, every comfort. Mrs. ELDER'S, 294 and 296, Castlereagh-street, near Park-street.

BOARD and RESIDENCE in a private family in Hunter-street. For cards apply W. P. WOOLCOTT, Exchange-corner.

COUNTRY MANSION, with GROUNDS.—To LET, or for SALE, a first-class, recently-erected Mansion, with grounds, containing upwards of 700 acres, about six miles from the Campbelltown Railway Station.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH, Pitt-street.

FRONT ROOMS to LET, furnished and unfurnished, corner George and Jamison streets.

GRAFTON, Clarence River.—To LET, those spacious STORES and DWELLING-HOUSE, lately occupied by Messrs. Vindin, Brothers. The most eligible business premises in Grafton. Apply to W. ATTWAL, Prince-street, Grafton.

HANDSOME Suite of Furnished APARTMENTS, with attendance, 201, Macquarie-street North. No other lodgers.

LEASEHOLD.—Several Blocks of Land, portion of the Ultimo Estate, subdivided into allotments, having good frontages (to streets 66 feet wide), with reserved lanes at the rear, to LET on lease for 99 years. Leases granted free of charge. For terms of lease apply to GEORGE HARRIS, Ultimo House.

LARGE Unfurnished ROOM to LET, with fireplace and use of kitchen. 90, Palmer-street, Woolloomooloo.

NEWTOWN.—Board and Residence for a Single Gentleman. 2, Randle-terrace, adjoining Railway Station.

NORTH SHORE.—To LET, a good seven-roomed HOUSE, with kitchen and small garden, commanding splendid view at the head of Lavender Bay; also, a four-room cottage and kitchen; all stone-built, and good water. Apply JOHN CARR.

NO. 2, VICTORIA-TERRACE, Woolloomooloo, has capital stabling, at present occupied by Mrs. Salamon; early possession. Apply to T. W. SMART, Esq., Mona; or to W. P. WOOLCOTT, Exchange Corner.

NEW ENGLAND HOTEL, ARMIDALE.—To LET, for a term of years, as may be agreed upon, that first-class hotel known as the New England Hotel, at Armidale, now in full trade, and doing the best business in the Northern districts.

This is an opportunity that rarely presents itself, and to a respectable party it is a sure fortune.

The present occupant and owner having made competency, and being desirous of retiring from business, is the reason why it is in the market.

The premises are extensive, convenient, and in good order, and possession can be had immediately.

References can be made to Dangar, Gilchrist, and Co., Clarence-street, and Samuel Cohen and Co., Spring-street, Sydney; or to L. W. Levy, Esq., West Maitland; and full particulars on application to JOSEPH SCHOLES, proprietor and owner.

PARRAMATTA.—A verandah COTTAGE TO LET, containing six rooms and cellar, with good water, garden and stable, &c.; suitable for a respectable family, rent, £30 per annum. Enquire at the Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta.

PARRAMATTA ROAD, near the residence of A. Learmonth, Esq., a short distance from the Ashfield Railway Station.—TO LET, that spacious newly-erected COTTAGE, the BUNYA BUNYA, containing eight rooms, replete with all out-offices, and a large area of ground. Apply on the premises, to ROBERT MURRAY.

PARRAMATTA.—TO LET, that old-established TANNERY, situate in Fennell-street, now in the occupation of Mr. James Wainwright. Every requisite is on the premises for immediate use, and possession will be given on the 1st of December next. A good opportunity presents itself for a tradesman of moderate means. Apply to Mr. J. GALLAWAY, Macquarie-street, Parramatta.

POINT PIPER ROAD, overlooking Double Bay and the Harbour.—To LET, a Verandah COTTAGE, containing five rooms, with garden, &c. Apply to Mr. PAINTER, Pitt-street.

PUBLIC-HOUSES TO LET. Apply to Mr. DELOHERY, Park-street, near George-street.

SUITE OF APARTMENTS vacant. Mrs. KEANE'S, 102, Elizabeth-street North.

THE GENTLEMAN who advertised yesterday for one or two Rooms, can be accommodated at 142, Prince-st.

TO MERCHANTS.—STORAGE for 2000 tons of free goods. W. R. HILL, Grafton Wharf.

TO LET, a HOUSE, in Hunter-street, seven rooms and kitchen. E. CURTISS, 344, George-street.

TO LET, at Manly Beach, Furnished COTTAGE; fine view of the harbour. Apply at Temperance House.

TO LET, cheap, several small HOUSES, in Wentworth-place. Apply at No. 16.

TO LET, No. 2, Leicester-place, Paddington; 5 rooms, kitchen, and water. W. PERRY, Bentham-place.

TO LET, a HOUSE with four rooms, at Watson's Bay. Apply to MATHIAS SILVA.

TO LET, for 12 months from 15th January, No. 191, Macquarie-street North, two doors from Australian Library, containing 8 rooms, kitchen, and scullery.

TO LET, No. 95, Elizabeth-street, a six-roomed HOUSE, with detached kitchen and servant's room over. Apply to Mr. YEOMANS, 99, Elizabeth-street.

TO LET, a SHOP, in the best part of George-street, with plate-glass front; suitable for a fancy trade. E. CURTISS, 344, George-street.

TO LET, one of those first-class HOUSES in Dynevor-terrace, College-street, fronting Hyde Park, at present occupied by Madame DUBOST, to whom apply.

TO LET, a SHOP, in George-street, adjoining Mr. Holdsworth's ironmongery Establishment. Apply to Mr. BURDEKIN, Macquarie-street.

TO LET, a Three-stall STABLE and Coach-house, with use of water and yard. Apply at 131, Lower George-street, next door to the Fortune of War.

TO LET, at Burwood, unfurnished, APARTMENTS, near the Station. Address, A.B., Post Office, Burwood.

TO LET, with immediate possession, those old-established commodious business PREMISES, centrally situated in George-street, Parramatta, lately occupied by Mr. Golledge, draper. C. H. LONG, 19, Hunter-street.

TO LET, with immediate possession.—Coal and Timber YARD, with house and stabling (late Ventemann's) Darling-street, near the Bay. Apply to W. PERRY, Bentham-place, Paddington.

TO LET, those spacious STORES, in Wynyard-street, at present occupied by Messrs. Favenc and Gwyn. For terms, apply to MOSES MOSS and CO., Wynyard-lane.

TO LET, the HOUSE on the Glebe Road, formerly the "Currency Lass," with bar-fittings, beer-engine, &c., would make a good grocer's shop. Apply to Mr. YEOMANS, 99, Elizabeth-street.

TO LET, No. 5, a HOUSE, of six rooms, detached kitchen, balcony and verandah; rent 18s.; city rates paid. Apply at 670, George-street; or to Mr. IRELAND, in the rear.

TO BE LET, the SHOP No. 150, William-street, in the occupation of Mr. Glasheen, possession will be given in a week from this date. Apply to W. W. BILLYARD, 32, Hunter-street, Sydney. October 13.

TO LET, PYRMONT BRIDGE HOTEL; also, House adjoining, 6 rooms; House, Kent-street, 4 rooms. Apply to WILLIAM DAY, No. 5, Pyrmont-street, Pyrmont.

TO BE LET, the HOUSES Nos. 20 and 24, Cumberland-street, in the respective occupations of Mrs. Dunn and R. C. Merewether, Esq., possession of which will be given on the 1st of January next. Apply to Mr. BILLYARD, 32, Hunter-street.

TO BE LET, the HOUSE No. 13, Brisbane-street, at the back of Lyons-terrace, now in the occupation of William Blair, Esq., of the Bank of Australasia, possession of which will be given on the 14th of November next. Apply to Mr. BILLYARD, 32, Hunter-street, Sydney.

TO LET, at Paddington, one six-roomed House.
At Chippendale, one four-roomed house.
At Crown-street, Surry Hills, two six-roomed houses.
At Liverpool, spacious store and dwelling-house.
S. LEVIN, land and estate agent, 144, King-st. East.

TO LET, in Elizabeth-street North, a HOUSE of 8 rooms and kitchen, &c. Also, a HOUSE of 5 rooms and kitchen, &c.; in Cleveland-street, Redfern, HOUSES of 4 rooms and kitchen, &c. M. F. JOSEPHSON, 252, Castlereagh-street.

TO LET, a FARM, near Blacktown Station.—A Farm, one mile from the above station, comprising 152 acres, is well watered, adapted for agricultural and dairy purposes, with an excellent orchard and vineyard in high cultivation. Apply H. VAUGHAN, King-street, Sydney.

TO LET, one of those neat and healthy DWELLING-HOUSES, in William's-terrace, Stanley-street, opposite the Rev. — M'Gibbon's Church. Water and every convenience for a respectable family. For terms apply to Mr. WILLIAMS, Family Hotel, Parramatta; or Mr. PEIL, 5, Burton-street, near the pump, South Head Road.

TO LET, at Ashfield, a HOUSE, containing six rooms, entrance-hall, cellar, good water, garden, coachhouse, two-stall stable, and pleasantly situated near the Station. Apply to T. LUSTY, on the premises; or to Mr. WOOLCOTT, Exchange-corner, Sydney. To a good tenant, rent moderate.

THAT DESIRABLE detached DWELLING-HOUSE situated in Bourke-street, Surry Hills, lately occupied by Thomas Iceton, Esq., contains seven rooms, kitchen, laundry, coach-house, and stable, and piece of spare ground at the rear. Apply to Mrs. ARKILL, Balmain; or W. P. WOOLCOTT, Exchange Corner.

TO BE LET, a Family RESIDENCE, lately occupied by Dr. Stacey, containing 7 rooms, with kitchen, servants' rooms, coachhouse, stabling, garden, orchard, paddocks, and cultivation ground (altogether about 26½ acres), situated near the Dogtrap Road, about ten minutes' walk from the Parramatta Junction Station. Terms moderate. Apply to DUNSMURE and STAFFORD, solicitors, 159, Castlereagh-street, Sydney.

TO LET, with immediate possession, those central and commodious SHOPS, either together or separately, situated in George-street, Bathurst, and recently occupied by E. Webb. The advertiser has carried on the largest business in the Western district, for the last five years, in these premises, and has only left them to remove to more commodious premises erected by himself, being only a few yards distant. These shops are well adapted for a first-class jeweller, saddler, hairdresser, or cabinet-maker—there being a good opening for all these trades. For further particulars apply to E. WEBB, George-street, Bathurst.

215, VICTORIA-STREET.—Four Rooms, with out-houses, TO LET, 18s. per week. ALEXANDER DICK, Solicitor, 267, George-street.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.—Subscription, 20s. per quarter.
Cash Terms of Advertising.

Two lines	One shilling.
Four lines	Two shillings.
Six lines	Three shillings.
Eight lines	Four shillings.

And 3d. (three pence) per line for every additional line for each insertion.

*** All advertisements under six lines will be charged 3s. to advertiser's account, if booked.

Births, Deaths, and Marriages 3s. each insertion.

N.B.—Advertisers in the country can remit payment by postage stamps.

Sydney:—Printed and published by John Fairfax and Sons, at the Office of the *Sydney Morning Herald*, Pitt and Hunter streets, Wednesday, November 20th, 1861.

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